

The Tribune.

VOL. II.

DESERONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1885.

NO. 25

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pure rain, river or pond water, should be absolutely necessary, to preserve health in the stable, that a constant supply could be on the premises. The water should be of the purest spring water, and only water to be obtained, it should be in troughs having some clay or stone walk at the bottom, and softened before by exposure to the sun and air. Such an effect a change of water has been known to produce in a horse, that in some instances even the loss of a great race horse, with much show and fine attributes, and the most careful treatment, has even gone so far as to carry with it disease, on the eve of an important engagement. A supply of the water he had been accustomed to—[Live Stock Journal.

Everyone knows the difference in milk. How to test the milk is thus explained by one who has experienced for himself. It is of no value in terms of the milk itself, but it is a reliable and reliable mode of testing the richness of milk. This is usually done by the mere rule of "guesses." There is no more reliable way than the following: Take a bottle or a paper pint. Take a narrow strip of paper, just the length of the neck to the bottom of the bottle, and mark it with one hundred equal parts. Divide the bottle into five equal parts, into fifty lines, and count each line as one part. Then take the milk, and pour it into the bottle, so as to fill the bottle to the top. Then divide the milk into one hundred equal parts, and count each part as one part. Then take the milk from the cow, and allow it to stand in a perpendicular position twenty-four hours. The number of spaces occupied by the cream will give the exact richness of the milk, should any suspicion be

We tried this experiment several years since, and found it valuable. We gathered the idea long ago from an agricultural paper, but we carried the experiment out on our own. We used the same quantity of butter in the cream. Set the milk in a large dish, and collect say from one hundred to two hundred ounces of cream; make the butter, and the percentage of water in it. Then ascertain the number of hundred ounces of butter made from it. As for example, if one hundred ounces of milk give ten ounces of cream, and ten ounces of cream give five ounces of butter, then one hundred ounces of milk will give five ounces of butter. Such experiments are worth being made, and made carefully. In no other way we know what we have to expect. In this way, also, we may test the exact nutritive value of different kinds of manure from our cows—a very important matter. Farmers may derive much benefit by making such experiments. They need not interfere with any of the regular duties of the farm; and nothing but a spirit of habitual indolence of thought and action will keep them from doing so. It is a very important matter, and of no important results, and evokes interesting and instructive facts.

Good feed is requisite to make good mutton. The remarkable success of English farmers in the production of the nicest mutton, is largely due to the abundant feeding which they practice. Let English sheep be fed and cared for as American sheep generally are, and the mutton would not be recognized as English mutton. If American farmers would feed as English farmers do, a marked improvement would be effected in the mutton. Even the Merinos, which are generally regarded as your poorest mutton sheep, by good feeding can be made to produce a very good quality of mutton.

In regard to this matter, a writer not long ago said: "Our one American sheep is a wool sheep, good for very little for mutton, and yet a well bred and well finished producer of mutton but little inferior to that of the vaunted Southdown. It is food and not brood that makes meat, and if we could feed our grade Merinos as well as the English farmers feed their Southdowns, giving the juicy, highly flavored Swede turnip, with plenty of green and hay, we could show as fine legs and heads as the best bred and most meaty as the Englishman can with his 'downs.' Undoubtedly good feed will do very much towards improving our mutton, but greater improvement can be effected by the use of the best English breeds to cross with ours."

From three to five tons of millet can be grown on an acre. The variety known as the German millet gives the largest yield. It is later than the Hungarian millet, but it is more productive. It takes 100 days to mature. The last of June or the first of July will answer to put in the crop. Millet, when cut just as the seed is going to ripen, is the best for stock. It is a tender green and full of juice—it makes the most excellent food. It is just the thing for cows giving milk, and a good feed for horses. It is not so good for sheep, so often made of letting it get overripe or even pretty ripe, when it is harsh and woody, and not easily digested, and also it is not so good for pigs. It is a feed that is like timely rain in these respects—only more marked. When the seed is allowed to ripen, as it is very rich in oil, it is not good for the stomach and bowels. The poultry should be threshed out and kept for the sheep, or ground up and mixed lightly with other feeds. It is a feed that is like a catnip when judiciously fed. It is here

In selecting a grindstone, says the *Poisoner*, preference should be given to those from Nova Scotia, as they possess the best qualities for the purpose of other cutting tool. Keep the stone perfectly round at all times without wasting it. While the stone is dry hold a piece of wood against the face and turn it so that the face as you turn it. Holding the piece of coal firmly in one position on a rest, the coal marks on the face of the stone will change their position as you place it on its face. Make hack-marks a little diagonally across the stone's face where the coal marks are, making the hack-marks change their position as you turn the stone. Change your hands to the other side of the stone and hack across those first made. This can be done with an old adze or grubbing bar. As the hack-marks will reach across the face of the stone, or you can take an old sycamore and hold it diagonally across the face of the stone and give it a blow with a hammer, or a pick, held at an angle sufficient to chip out a small portion of the stone at each blow. Hack marks should be about half an inch apart.

The above is the method adopted at cutting works for keeping their stones around. Keep the stone housed from sun and rain. The portion of the stone exposed to the sun will become hard.

Experience will teach the depth the hacks should be. The more the stone is out of round the deeper the hacks on the full side. Ordinarily the hacks should be about one-eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch deep.

Celebrating Chinese New Year.

The Chinese calendar dates from the beginning of the reigning dynasty. The present year, 1975, is the 4,444th year of the Chinese New Year. The 44th day of February, 1975, consequently yesterday was the Chinese New Year's Day. To them it is a combination of our New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday and the Chinese New Year Giving Day. It is observed with all the pomp and ceremony known to Chinese, and is characterized by religious ceremonies, feasts and fire crackers. The Chinese believe the 4th of July, and thanks to the Chinese, we have more than one suit of clothes don his best one, and if his business will permit, take a holiday. If his financial condition will allow it, he will go to the restaurant and have a plate of Sin Tau. He calls upon his friends, makes up with his enemies, plays Fan, takes a smoke pipe or two of opium and goes to bed with good will in his heart to another new year.

It is customary for those receiving calls to set out Chinese luxuries, most prominent of which is what is called Chinese whiskey. It is served in little jugs and is supposed to be imported from the "Flower Kingdom." It is a combination of alcohol to give it flavor, molasses to give it color, and water to give it bulk. Its effect is to make the bias out of the Mongolian eyes look more bias, and the dirty precincts of Mott st. and vicinity appear as bright and attractive as his own Oriental home. Chinatown yesterday was in holiday attire. The shops were decorated in the true Chinese way. Red and gold, with big paper lantern globes and Chinese lanterns, huge cut-out and pictures of Chinese maidens with astonishingly small feet decorated the walls.

The greatest attraction to all Chinamen was the Fung baby, which was born just two weeks ago. The fact that it is the pure, unadulterated Chinese baby even without the white skin, makes it of much importance. Offerings and congratulations were heaped upon it in a most prodigal manner, but the chances are that it will survive them. Mr. and Mrs. Fung also came in for many congratulations, and were given a number of offerings. The baby has not yet been named. Its parents are waiting for the General who succeeds in winning that overwhelming victory over the French, which all Chinamen expect to hear of in the near future. If through any misfortune the French should win the battle next week, there would be another new year's day, and the calendar would begin over again. — [N. Y. Tribune.

The peasants of Huntingdonshire are proverbial for their boorishness. One day a lady, riding through the grounds of a friend to whom she was on a visit, found the gate closed which was the outlet from the fields to the high road; a peasant boy stepped forward and, bowing, opened the gate that she might pass. "What is your name?" asked the lady. "Tum-mus," said the boy with another bow. "Ah!" replied the lady, giving him a shilling. "I see you are not a Huntingdonshire boy, you are so civil." To which the urchin rejoined: "Thee're a liar; I be."

Water and Asiatic Cholera.

London was terribly scourged with cholera in 1832, 1854, and 1868 because the water supply drawn from the Thames river was polluted, and the provision of pure water for our great cities is not less important than perfect sanitation in our streets and buildings as a means of protection from a visitation of Asiatic cholera during next summer.

As it is so much important to earning interest, and through them every other business interest of our country, to be well supplied with the labor-saving machinery of every class, some notes in regard to the large manufacturing establishment of the kind in the Dominion will, no doubt, prove of interest to your many readers. Writing Toronto recently I spent part of my going through the Mac-sey Manufacturing Company's Works, located at the east end of this city, and was much surprised at their extent and importance. Not only after visiting some such establishments that one gets an idea of the value of labor-saving machinery has been introduced in connection with Canadian agriculture, but what a fine state of perfection many of these labor-saving machines have been brought

Mr. Massey, the head of this prosperous and enterprising Company, has been for nearly forty years in this line of business, and the results prove that few men have been so successful in it. He is a native Canadian—a farmer's son—spending his early days on a farm where, no doubt, he often had reason to feel the importance of good harvesting machinery. Many years ago he began business in the village of Newcastle, where he became so successful that larger machine shops were necessary to meet the growing demands of the country. The John St. John Company was formed there, and a few years ago six acres of ground were purchased adjoining the railways at the west end of Toronto, where the present extensive works were erected.

The premises now occupied by the company are certainly very complete and extensive. There looms up a vast building, or series of buildings, of brick, with a single frontage of 750 feet and four acres of ground. The company has the space to undertake to give here any detailed description of these fine buildings. As they were erected for this express purpose and planned by practical men, with many years of business experience, they are models of convenience and adaptation to the needs of the business. In short, their extent it may be here stated that the floor space alone of these buildings amounts to nearly 200,000 square feet, or nearly four and a-half acres, and would be equal to one vast floor of one mile in length and three-seventy feet in width. It is a vast floor, and the entire floor is covered on all its departments, founded in blacksmithing, wood-working, painting, finishing and storage.

The buildings are located alongside of the principal railway lines running through Toronto, and there are sidings directly through the premises, so that car loads of raw material, such as iron, steel, lumber, paint stuffs, and the like, are delivered at the doors, and car loads of completed machines are loaded directly on the premises for the places of transshipment.

From 350 to 450 hands are constantly employed in these works. As a large proportion of the men are married, and have families, and nearly all of them strong able men in their full prime, it will be at once seen that a large number of families—enough to make a thriving village of themselves—depend for their support on the success of this enterprise. The men are of more than ordinary intelligence, and of temperate habits, and the fact that, as a whole, they take such a deep interest in the business, and are so much influenced by its success. It may be here mentioned that a fine library and reading room was opened a few months ago for the benefit of the employed men, and is well supplied with lighter and well-furnished cheerful rooms supplied with the leading representative papers and magazines in the various departments of literature, to which the men are encouraged to resort. The officers feel encouraged to note the interests of the men in this fine hall. At noon and during certain evening hours a large number of the men may be seen sitting at the tables enjoying the intellectual repast so freely laid before them.

A fine hall has also been provided for meetings, concerts, lectures, and the like for the immediate benefit of the men and their families, and also another large meeting hall, capable of holding probably five hundred persons, and people for larger gatherings. It is quite probable that this regular religious services will soon be established by some of the city churches,—the Company freely furnishing the room, lighted and heated for the purpose, but not desiring, as the company, to take special control of the religious services. Probably other institutions of this kind will be established in tangible evidence of its interest in the intellectual and social well being of the men associated with it.

The entire attention of the establishment is given to the manufacture of hardware of all kinds. The best machines have been singled out and the best men and the best machinery have been provided for everything in the very best manner. Nearly everything in the line of hardware is manufactured directly in the works, care being taken that everything is the best of its class, and in this way a high reputation has been won for the establishment. Every machine is not only put carefully together in the works, but is also submitted to several tests more severe than those to which it is subjected in the shop, to ensure to be found in the best condition, leaving the workshop at all.

Two moving machines—the "Toronto Moving Machine" and the "Massey Machine"—are made, and these have been immensely made, some thousands of them being made each year and sent to nearly every Province in the Dominion. The fact, however, that they have a well-

A good deal of attention is now being given to the manufacture of the "Foot-on-Light Binder" reaping machine. The machine is simple and compact, and the possibility of a binding machine was established, and in some localities they have not yet been introduced. There can be no longer doubt, however, in regard to their success. A few years hence and no doubt the reaping machine will be doing labour no more than the binder. The binder is now being "by hand." Every binder here made is put to a severe test before it is declared completed, and I am informed that the demand for them is becoming very great. About fifteen each are being completed and it is expected that the demand for the binder this season will not be in excess of the number

The "Massey Harvester," a self-raking machine is also being extensively manufactured, and it has enjoyed a large sale for many years. Probably no other reaper is more extensively in use in the harvest fields of Canada, and the Company have long staked their reputation on its excellence.

It may be here stated that all the knives for the various machines are manufactured on the premises. It is claimed that this is the only firm in Canada manufacturing its own section knives. They look small, but in the process of cutting, shaping, tempering, polishing and sharpening every section passes through the hands of nine experienced workmen, and a considerable machinery specially adapted to the purpose is used. There are several elaborate and expensive iron-working machines specially made for these works.

Probably no where else in Canada are there anything like as large a number of steel tooth horse rakes manufactured here. The "Sharp's Horse Rake" is the only kind made. Everything in connection with the rake is manufactured on the premises. The machines by which the wheels are made are such as would well repay a long journey of any carriage maker to see. The process of making and tempering the steel teeth is also very ingenious and elaborate. How so many thousands of these rakes can find yearly sale is a matter of wonder, and yet the demand continues to grow each year.

FOR REPAIRS.

The great drawback to many valuable harvest machines is its danger breaking just when the hurry is greatest. Where machines are severely tested by force being pronounced finished at all the danger is not so great but "accidents will happen" even to the best tried machines. Arrangements have been made to supply any desired piece of any machine with the most possible delay. A large stock is stored with completed parts, piled up large stalls and ready for shipment at moment's notice. During the busy season a man is always ready for a call and telegraph and telephone offices are on the premises, besides two express services daily, so that not a moment is allowed to pass.

Very few machines, I am told, are ever sold at the works. A show room is fitted up with facilities to show every machine in actual motion, but its demand is very great. The agents of the companies are in every one of the Provinces, and through these the sales are being made. There is a branch house in Winnipeg and the sales in Manitoba are very large. At one time last year a special train of twenty-one cars loaded was shipped direct to Winnipeg, and almost every day during the season some car loads are being sent. Shipments by the car load from April to the end of the season are of daily occurrence.

I am informed that an agent is also employed purchasing lumber exclusively for the company, and, being an experienced man at such business, they are always fortunate in getting a good quality. The samples of paints, oils, and the like are also put to severe practical tests before quantities are ordered, and that they are mixed and ground by machine.

Though nothing is done in the way of newspaper advertising, yet some thousands of dollars are being expended each year in reaching the public. A very neatly printed paper of sixteen pages, "Massey's Illustrated," is issued in monthly editions and sent to every available farmer in the Dominion. Any man dropping a post-card with his name and address to the company will be gratuitously supplied with this.

There are many other features of importance in connection with this large establishment of which I would like write, but I fear I have already trespassing too much on your space.

Private advices from St. Petersburg say that there are continued discoveries of treasonable talk and practices among the Russian troops. The spirit of Nihilism appears to pervade even the garrisons at Cronstadt, and several artillery and naval officers have been sent there from St. Petersburg to take the places of suspected officers, who are ordered to report at the capital for trial.

The platinum mines of the Ural mountains, in Russia, now supply the world with that metal. It is shipped first to dealers in France and England, where it brings about \$28 per pound of pure metal. It is necessary to refine carefully. In the crude state it consists according to recent analysis, of 75.1 platinum, 1.1 palladium, 3.5 rhodium, 6.1 iridium, 6. osmiridium, 2.3 osmium, gold, 1. copper, and 8.1 iron.

A Dakota judge who didn't raise a ro when a lawyer called him a liar has been forced by public indignation to resign his position.

A new thing in pianos has been brought out at Leipsic. In outward appearance it resembles an upright piano and it has the ordinary hammer action but in lieu of the familiar strings tuning forks are substituted for the purpose of procuring pure as well as sustained tone.

The Deutsche Medizinal Zeitung gives an account of a series of careful experiments made in the Prussian army as to the utility of serving schnapps to soldiers in active service. After prolonged trials the army surgeons abandoned the use of spirit, and gave tea or coffee in place of it.

Not long since a drunken driver in London drove his cart, laden with a lighted lamp fell into the cart and set the oil on fire, and it was only by the prompt arrival of a fire engine on the scene that an adjoining house and shop were saved from destruction.

Within a week of the day when he received his commission to relieve Khattoum, Lord Wolseley told a friend that his calculations were that he would join hands with Gordon about the 20th of January. That was on the 30th of August Gordon's steamers met Gen. Stewart's troops on the 21st of January.

From reports just issued it appears that of the employees in all the German industries 9,600 were the victims of accidents last year, 592 of which proved fatal. Investigation shows, says the report, that a very large percentage of these accidents might have been prevented by a more general introduction of measures for the safety of employees.

The objects of the Italian expedition to the Red sea are two fold—viz., the punishment of the murderers of Signor Bianchi and the assertion of the sovereignty over Asseb. Co-operation with the British is evidently expected, for the correspondent at Rome mentions that sundry of the younger officers who were at first appointed have been replaced by others who could speak English.

The English language is not attituded in France, on the assumption that the French vernacular is destined to become the universal tongue. Recently published figures, however, prove that the number of French-speaking people is declining, and that French is not now spreading, by more than 100,000, whereas English is rapidly spreading, and is already known to upward of 150,000,000.

Abyssinians seem to require "but little here below" as regards variety in the diet, and are very conservative as to the paucity of vegetables. Onions, with a few other savory plant life, as well as the potato, bean, and the addition of capers, alone, are all they seem to care about. New potatoes were introduced some time ago, but are never allowed to come to maturity and are eaten raw.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1885.

The new treaty between Great Britain and the United States will destroy the present reciprocity in criminals. Political offenders will still be protected, but others will hardly have free scope. Bank robbers, swindlers, forgers, perjurers and a great many offenders who now skip over the lines and are safe will have to seek shelter under other flags.

MR. BRADLAUGH, though voted out of parliament, and defeated in the courts, notwithstanding the dislike to his religious views, still proves a source of disturbance in British politics. At the coming elections he will run for no less than six constituencies, with the certain prospect of leading the poll in two or three and of being elected in them all. He appears to be very popular with the laboring classes, whose political rights he has been championing during the past twenty-five years. They are thus disposed to overlook his infidel tendencies, and are determined to give him their support as a reward for espousing their cause. It is evident that some arrangement will have to be made by which he may take his seat in parliament, or he will become a dangerous opponent of both the political parties, whose hopes for power rest now entirely on gaining the favor of the newly enfranchised masses.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been venting his spleen on England and its government during the past week. He is, no doubt, disappointed in having failed to bring about a quarrel between England and France. The defeat of the present administration was his last hope and in that he has also been deceived. At the beginning of the century England lavished blood and treasure to prevent several German states from being absorbed by France. Scores of German princelings have been living on pensions given by the British government in the form of marriage dowries, and yet Bismarck, if not Germany itself, appears to show but little gratitude for all this generosity. The truth is the great Chancellor hates England and her free institutions, which he feels are exerting an influence on the German people calculated to destroy the system of military absolutism so dear to his heart. The examples set by the self-governing peoples of England and America as producing their proper effect and in spite of all Bismarck's skill and energy, socialism is silently gaining ground, an index of the great revolution which ere long will make Germany a free country in the right sense of the word.

THE Minister of Finance brought down his annual budget on Tuesday in a speech which is generally considered one of his ablest efforts. For the fiscal year ending last June the receipts were \$31,861,961, and the expenditure \$31,107,706, leaving a surplus of \$754,255. For the current fiscal year which will end June 30th, 1885, the Minister expects that the revenue will be \$33,000,000 or \$250,000 less than his estimates of last year, and the expenditure he places at \$92,850,000, leaving an expected surplus of \$120,000. For the next fiscal year, that which will end June 30th, 1886, Sir Leonard Tilley estimates the revenue at \$33,000,000 and the expenditure at \$32,200,000 leaving an estimated surplus of \$800,000. The changes in the tariff are very important. Several articles are placed on the free list, the duties on cigars and cigarettes are decreased, and duties are imposed on fish imported from Newfoundland and the United States. The importation of goods manufactured or produced by prison labor is prohibited. There is no change in the tariff with respect to cotton and the sugar duties remain unaltered. It was supposed that the duty on flour would be raised to 75 cents but the change does not yet appear on the list. The speech was subsequently criticized by Sir Richard Cartwright and will, no doubt, be discussed at length during the next few weeks.

AS A GENERAL thing our ideas of the state of public opinion in Great Britain in regard to political questions are formed from the despatches as given in the Toronto and other city papers. It is not surprising therefore to find that very frequently results take a form very different from what these would have led us to expect. A little consideration will, however, explain all this. These cables are sent, in the first place to the New York papers, by whose enterprise they are secured, and by these they are kindly passed on to the Canadian press. It is saying nothing against the enterprise of the press of Canada when we state it is but very rarely they receive telegrams direct from London. Their circulation is altogether too contracted to allow them to indulge in such expensive luxuries. These despatches are thus prepared in the first instance to suit the atmosphere of New York. Their material is, moreover, collected almost exclusively in London, and they thus take color from the views of the press and club houses of that great metropolis. It has been demonstrated time and

again, during the last twenty years, that the press of London has been altogether astray in its interpretation of the public opinion of the people of Great Britain, and that it is now holds good, that "as London goes the country goes." This was especially shown at the last general election, when the country gave a verdict directly contrary to that advised by the almost united press of the great city. Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Glasgow, are now the real centres of political life, and the newspapers of these cities rivaling in talent and circulation the great journals of London would public opinion over the densely populated manufacturing districts of the North of England and Scotland. It is in these districts that the fate of parties is chiefly decided, and it should be there that the forecasts of political probabilities should be formed.

THE DEBATE on the motions of censure in the Imperial Parliament closed last Friday evening. In the House of Lords the motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, but the action of that venerable and illustrious body is never taken into consideration unless it sways the will of the people, and it had therefore no effect on the body politic. In the House of Commons the Gladstone administration was sustained by the narrow majority of fourteen, the Parnellites together with the Waig supporters of the Government voting with the Conservatives. For some time it was thought that the Government would resign, but at a meeting of the Cabinet held on Saturday it was decided to retain office, inasmuch as the general policy of the government commanded a strong majority in the house. Had they determined otherwise, the Marquis of Salisbury would probably have been called on to form a Government, but it would be impossible for the Conservative party to maintain themselves in the house as at present constituted. An appeal to the country would at least be doubtful in its results. Gladstone will now finish the campaign in the Scottish, and direct attention to the Redistribution Bill, preparatory to the general election next December. The fate of parties will depend then on the newly enfranchised voters, with the probabilities largely in favor of another liberal triumph. For as the Mail in its able editorial of Monday states, democracy is now supreme. The masses are thinking more about domestic affairs. The land question, Church disestablishment, Irish home rule, and such questions are now of first importance. To the settlement of these the next parliament will be compelled to devote its energies. A spirited foreign policy, unless the empire is placed on the defensive, will not in the future meet with the approval of the people of Britain.

THE BIG STORE will receive their first importation of Spring Goods this week, being the largest and most varied that ever was brought to this village. The public are cordially invited to inspect these goods as soon as opened, whether they want to buy or not.

DOTS.

Wars and rumours of wars. Looks as if all Europe was going into the mire. If such be the case would it not be a sad solution of many questions perplexing each one separately. The distress which is so universal, caused by the scarcity of work, points to the conclusion that the world is over-populated. May not these oft-recurring wars be a provision to offset same. Should a general war occur. Prices would advance rapidly, and times improve in proportion. Instances there are where no effort is made to even clear a path, which, to say the least of it, may be imputed to selfishness, not to poverty. By next season it is hoped a remedy will be provided.

Farmers are now getting their large cans filled with coal oil at the BIG STORE; before the roads break up, thus securing a good quality of oil for use during the spring evenings.

THE SIZE OF OUR LAKES.

The latest measurement of our fresh water seas are as follows:—The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation, 927 feet; area, 82,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 300 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 506 feet; area, 23,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 600 feet; elevation, 274 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 84 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 201 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The length of all five is 1,268 miles, covering an area of upward of 135,000 square miles.

Do not fail to secure a piece of Factory Cotton at the BIG STORE; you may never get another opportunity to buy it as cheap.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.

Deseronto March 2nd, 1885. The Board of Health met in the Council Room, Town Hall, the members all present, Dr. Newton presiding. Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Moved by Mr. Rathbun seconded by Dr. Newton, that Dr. Clinton be chairman of the Board for 1885. Carried. Dr. Clinton then took his seat as chairman. Moved by Mr. Rathbun seconded by Dr. Newton, that Mr. George Gungun be appointed Inspector provided the consent of the Municipal Council can be obtained. Carried. Moved by Mr. Rathbun seconded by Mr. Whittin, that the regular meetings of this Board be held on the 1st Monday in every month, and that the secy. notify the members at least three days previous to each meeting. Carried. Moved by Mr. Newton seconded by Mr. Whittin, that the secy. have a notice inserted in the TRIBUNE for two months notifying the public that the owner or occupier of any property within the municipality be required, to remove all filth and refuse on or before the 15th day of April, and that Mr. Gungun will give information as to the location of dumping ground &c., Carried. Moved by Mr. Rathbun seconded by Dr. Newton that the Chairman and Secretary be a committee to prepare a hand-bill giving extracts from the "Public Health Act" of 1884 and that 100 copies be printed and distributed. Carried. Board then adjourned.

BIRTHS

Dryden.—At Deseronto, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Chas. Dryden, Jr., of a son.

DEATHS

MADIGAN.—At Richmond, on the 17th Feb., Bridget, wife of James Madigan, aged 70 years. FOSTER.—At Deseronto, on the 1st inst., Sophia Elizabeth, beloved wife of Gilbert Foster, aged 21 years and 5 months. She had been formerly residing at Hamburg, Co. Leno, and her early death is much and deeply regretted.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED.

Apply to. MRS. T. H. NASMITH Centre Street.

FOUND A PAIR OF HEAVY SURKIN. GLEN. Owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. Enquire at TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WANTED

A NICE SKIFF FOR THE COMING season. Any person having one for sale will please address. Box 4. Deseronto P. O.

ABSTRACT OF AUDITOR'S REPORT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT WITH THE MUNICIPALITY OF TYNDINAGA, FOR THE YEAR 1884.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in hand as per last report	\$3,311 07
Received from Collectors	12,323 43
from License Importers	284 76
from C. Reserve Fund	35 82
from Co. Treas. non-resident Tax	22 32
from Co. Grant to Roads	625 00
from Fines	5 00
from Rent on Town Hall	4 00
from Legislative S. Grant	608 00
from Local School purposes	6,508 64
	\$23,728 04
EXPENDITURE.	
Paid Co. Treas. on Taxes of '83	\$8,096 98
Salaries township officials	2,500 00
Roads and Bridges	565 00
Charitable purposes	1,801 22
Registering Births, Marriages and Deaths	407 20
Printing	15 20
Taxes remitted & refunded	124 21
Non-resident School Taxes	18 07
Judges Court of Appeal	17 44
Municipal Grant to Schools	13 38
Legislative Grants to Schools	687 88
Miscellaneous expenses	608 00
Local School purposes	6,487 96
	\$21,993 42
Balance on hand	\$1,734 62

(Signed), CHARLES ANDERSON, Auditors. JAS. McCULLOUGH.

Skating Exhibition AT THE Roller Rink DESERONTO

Prof. CHAS. M. AIKEN KNOWN AS THE WONDERFUL DEAF MUTE ROLLER SKATER CHAMPION OF THE WORLD!!!

Will positively appear at the Roller Rink, INDEPENDENCE HALL MONDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 9TH and continue every afternoon and evening of the week.

Grand March every afternoon & evening. Be sure and see him. He is one of the wonders of the age.

ENTRANCE FEE. - - - 10 CTS. Skaters will be allowed the Floor before and after the exhibition at an additional fee of 10 cents. JOS. HEOGARTY, Manager.

For a Suit of Clothes or a Good Overcoat

AT MODERATE PRICES, CALL AT A. C. FLETT'S NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, Opera House Block, 214 Princess St., Kingston. CUSTOM TRADE ONLY.

MONTREAL HOUSE. STOCK TAKING SALE.

MEAGHER & CO., are now offering to the Public the whole of their IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS at ORIGINAL COST PRICE, in order to reduce the work of Stock taking.

This is a GENUINE SALE, and those who will favor us by inspecting our goods, and noting prices, will be convinced that we are not trying to humbug the public, with cheap goods and high prices.

Our Stock consists of the following lines WHICH MUST BE CLEARED OUT BEFORE WE TAKE STOCK.

GENTS UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, DRESS SHIRTS, and everything pertaining to the Gents Furnishing line.

WINTER DRESS GOODS, WOOLEN GOODS, SHAWLS, KNITTED GOODS, LADIES UNDERWEAR, ETC.,

A fine line of Canadian Blankets, White and Grey, Bed Comforters, Horse Blankets, etc.,

The largest and best assorted Stock of Ready-made Clothing in town.

Remember we still occupy McALISTER'S OLD STAND, St. George Street, opposite John T. Greatrix's

MEAGHER & CO. DESERONTO, ONT. NEW DEPARTURE

Commencing Feb. 2nd, 1885, the following editions of THE DAILY GLOBE will be mailed to subscribers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain:—

	3 mos. \$1.75	6 mos. \$3.50	12 mos. \$7.00
DAILY GLOBE—Morning Edition	3 mos. \$1.75	6 mos. \$3.50	12 mos. \$7.00
DAILY GLOBE—12 o'clock	3 mos. \$1.75	6 mos. \$3.50	12 mos. \$7.00
DAILY GLOBE—3 o'clock	3 mos. \$1.75	6 mos. \$3.50	12 mos. \$7.00
DAILY GLOBE—Saturday Morning Edition	3 mos. \$1.75	6 mos. \$3.50	12 mos. \$7.00

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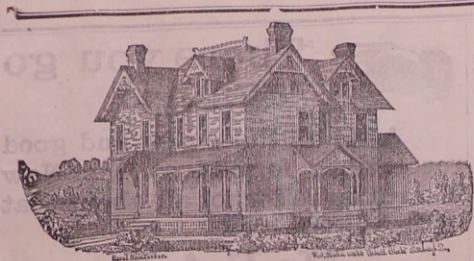
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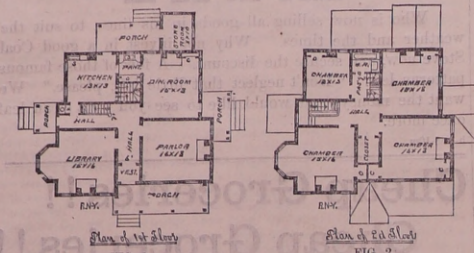
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COUNTRY RESIDENCE.



A Handsome Residence.

We have pleasure in presenting to our readers the accompanying plans of a neat and substantial country residence. They may be very suggestive to those intending to build a house of this kind. We are not in a position to give an estimate of the cost, but that would depend very much on the quality of the material used and the locality. Any practical builder can do that at home.

RIOTING AT A REVIVAL.

A Whole Congregation Becomes Crazy.

A religious revival, which has been in progress for several days at a place called Wells Bottom, Ohio, culminated in a riot, during which three persons are reported to have been killed and several severely injured. Friday the pastor wrought the congregation up to a pitch of intense excitement by proclaiming that a noted infidel named Dangel had seen Jesus Christ and had been converted. Mrs. Mills, an excited woman, leaped on a bench and uttered a loud shriek. Great excitement followed. The organ struck up a tune and Pastor Dodge yelled to the people to shout as loud as they could, so that the Lord could hear the news of the triumph over the evil one. The command was literally obeyed, and the people became grand by excitement. The interior of the church was wrecked, the pulpit and bible torn to pieces, and Dr. Dodge hurled through a window. Dangel was lifted up by the women and carried down the aisle. The excitement continued until daylight, at which time everything portable was smashed to pieces. On Saturday Dangel became a raving maniac and carried all his money to the preacher at the Saturday night meeting. Dangel addressed Dr. Dodge as Judas Iscariot and ordered him to leave the pulpit, striking him a murderous blow with a club, fracturing his skull. He then attacked the people with the same weapon, clubbing several of them terribly. One woman was fatally injured. The fight then became general and several persons were brutally beaten. The pastor, it is said, is insane. Full particulars of the occurrence have not yet been received.

Cost of the Woolwich Infant.

Those who have seen an eighty-ton gun, known also by its alias of Woolwich infant, will perhaps be interested to learn the exact cost of one of those monster artillery. The following figures, I may state, are official, and the calculations have been made so exactly that, as will be seen, even farthings are brought to account. An eighty-ton gun, then—or rather, to be particular, the eighty-ton gun—ordered to be made at Woolwich by an authority, dated 26th April, 1878, cost, precisely £9020, 13s. 11½d. Of this sum £6576, 10s. 2½d. represents the cost of the material used, £1667, 0s. 8½d. the labor expended on it, and £876, 10s. 11½d. is described as "indirect expenditure." The figures will, I think, be a surprise to most people. No wonder war has become in modern days an affair of pockets as well as of prowess.

A Communistic Fallacy.

The world owes no man a living, but it gives him a chance if he wants to pitch in and make one.

The doctrine that the world does owe mankind a living is as dangerous and as much at variance with the true economy of life as communism itself. In fact it is the staff from which flutters the red flag of the commune. Their principal rallying cry is:

"The world owes us a living, and we are going to have it."

There is a living in the world for every man, but he must make it. Those who are smart enough to make and save more than is necessary to meet their daily wants are under no obligations to give the surplus to those who, as they say, are, or dispossessed to make their own living.

The Cellar and basement are seven feet high; the first story ten feet, and the second story nine feet six inches. It has a roomy and well finished attic. This house is built of brick as high as the second floor; above that it is finished in shingles with ornamental patterns; but its structure can be varied—it can be all brick or all frame as may please the owner.

The first floor plan is given at Fig. 1; and that of the second floor at Fig. 2. In both the lettering and figures sufficiently explain the arrangement.

THE ART OF WAR.

Taught on the Battle Field—The Contest in the Sudan—England's Foes not to be Despised.

France and England, and every civilized nation will soon learn, and the fact is being somewhat forcibly, if not rudely, thrust upon them both in Tongkin and the Sudan, that war is the best teacher of its own art, and that the brave British and the British Empire are not to be despised. With only spears and bull-hide shields will face them with Remington rifles and Krupp cannon to-morrow. To the thoughtful student of the Egyptian campaign, England's peril lies in the fact that the Arabs are courageous, numerous beyond knowledge, acclimated and fast acquiring the arms and art of civilized war. Grant to one hundred thousand the followers of the Mahdi scientific leadership, modern weapons and entrenched within their natural fastnesses, with a climate deadly as is theirs to western life as their great natural ally, and England with all Europe joined, could never subdue them.

The great question that looms up above all others at the present moment and makes anxious the hearts of those who love England and English lives is, not whether she can send out twenty or fifty thousand troops to Wolsey's aid, but whether the Mahdi can obtain the arms and the leadership to make his followers efficient against English troops on the field of battle. If he can, the English will be beaten not only out of the Sudan but out of Egypt also, albeit Italy should send a hundred thousand troops to England's aid. For these desert Arabs are the bravest, and were at their ancestors, from time immemorial before them;

BORN FOR WAR.

Lounged by the habit of endurance for weary fatigue and inspired for heroic battle by a faith that teaches them that he who dies in bloody strife is a hero of Heaven. England and Europe have tried the mettle of these Eastern men before, and all the chivalry of the western world, aflame with holy zeal, could scarce make headway against the Islam hordes that swarmed up darkly against them. The most portentous news that the lightening has flashed from their far off desert world of dreadful tidings is that that Stewart was wounded or Eclair is dead or Khartoum was taken, but rather that the Mahdi has siege guns and Krupp cannon in his possession, with trained gunners to manage them, and that the British troops are surprised to find themselves charging up into

THE BLAZE OF REMINGTON RIFLES.

But whether that day has come as yet or not it surely will come soon that the West, if it persists in war, will have to meet the East on equal terms, both armed with like weapons and marshalled with equal skill, and when that day dawns the West is beaten. Who who thinks that England and France can hold their Eastern possessions, much less extend them, by force of arms for even the next twenty years is blinder than a bat. By justice and mercy, the peaceful and potent influence of friendly commerce is a wise withholding of herself from further perilous enterprise can England, especially, permit permanent control of her vast outlying empire. In the meanwhile, the peril presses. This Egyptian business looks, to the thoughtful, to be only the beginning of many and most serious embroilments and they would not wonder if England was safely and forever out of it.

WRECK OF A NEW SHIP.

Nearly Foundering in a Big Storm with an on-board—Two Men Swept into the sea—Cabin and Engine-Room Deluged—by.

Battered and sea-worn, the British Gladstou arrived in New York recently. It started from Newcastle, England, twenty-seven days ago, with a light cargo. A succession of heavy gales struck the ship on the 7th, 28th, and 29th of January, and broke every bar but one. On Thursday, the 10th, signals of distress were seen, and Gladstou was sighted off in the only seaworthy boat, and took off the crew of the Benwell Tower from their sinking steamer. First Mate Robert Thompson had a broken leg, and Seaman Claxley a crushed hand and arm. They were all taken on board the Gladstou, and the leg was set and arm fixed by the second engineer of the Gladstou. The feeble, wrecked men were looked after with the greatest tenderness.

Charles H. Napier, second engineer of the Benwell Tower, kept a record of the events of their unlucky voyage. He says:

"It was the Benwell Tower's last voyage. She was built at Sunderland, and went to Baltimore in ballast. A general cargo of grain and cotton was taken on board, and on Tuesday, Jan. 13, we started, thirty men in all. The ship went around at the pier in the morning. We stayed for a few days, and on Saturday, the 17th, got away again. The cargo was found to be on fire at midnight, and when it was put out we went back to Baltimore for the second time. The cargo and took in some more coal, and on the 20th we sailed again."

"All went well till Tuesday Jan. 27, when the wind increased to a fresh breeze, and soon a hurricane swept the deck from stem to stern. At 6 P. M. the stock hole was battened down, but the sea didn't mind that, and went down in the engine-room and bunkers and washed the coals around. At midnight the topmast was carried away. In an hour more the boats were smashed, and the midship steering gear broke early on Wednesday morning. The ship was thrown up, and made thirty-two in all of us. The ship lay helpless. All hands were clearing away the wreckage, when another big sea carried away the remnants of the starboard lifeboat against the chart room, and wheel house, and washed them away, and smashed the ventilators and skylights."

"A little after 5 o'clock, when everybody was struggling to get things clear, the wind freshened worse than ever. So our Officer James Deane was working away with the sailors getting rid of the wreckage. So was First Mate Robert Thompson. The second mate saw a bigger wave than any coming, and he yelled:

"Look out! See coming! See coming!" "Before any of them could look out the wave came. It knocked off the bulwarks, and pinned the first mate to the deck under the timbers with a broken spar, and Seaman Claxley, with a smashed hand. They lay there, and everything, and took Second Mate Pendery and Seaman Olav Oscar Johnson, a Swede, overboard. They didn't say a word. Nobody saw them again. The big wave struck over the deck, and when it had passed they were gone, and there were three feet of water in the engine-room, and the wet coal was floating around in the bunkers."

"Friday was the deck for forty-eight hours, and it was a miracle he wasn't washed overboard. There was no mate left, and he had to do everything. We expected every moment that the Captain would be killed. He was on the forenoon on Wednesday, the after steering gear was coupled, but it was knocked to pieces. The cast iron standards that heaved through the deck and brought the water was gradually gaining. Every sea made it worse, and we expected to sink soon. Not a boat was left. There was nothing but match wood. The ten firemen and four engineers worked to keep the fire going so that the pumps would work."

"Slowly we settled to port, and when darkness began to close in on us, the night every one expected to die. All night we worked hard and there was no sleep. The wind lulled a little and we managed to keep the boat from sinking. At daylight there were no bulwarks, nothing. Coffee was made, and for the first time in forty hours the men had a bite to eat. Then at 8 A. M. we sighted the Gladstou."

"Very luckily, she saw our signals of distress, and bore down. She was in ballast and not damaged so much as we were. The waves were high, and we only once saw the boat, and it was not very tight, and it was dangerous to attempt to rescue us."

"Volunteers were called for, and Chief Mate Leonard Scott and Engineer Erickson were in the brave crew that came to aid us. It took three trips to get us off. In the second the gunwale of the boat was raised. The first mate and Chief Engineer John Ireland were in the last boat. We lost our clothes except the few we had on, and everything. All the oil was lost, and the Gladstou was treated as with great kindness, and I'd like to express my gratitude to them."

"A good man never dies," says a philosopher. If that is the case, we shall waste any more money on physicians."

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Its Strength and Stations—Disposition of 182,000 Men.

At a time when so many drafts are about to be made on the British Army, the London Times furnishes the following interesting information as to the dispositions of the globe British troops are now stationed, with their approximate force in garrison and on active service, which have just been drawn from official sources. The last returns showed, it is understood, an effective strength of about 182,000 of all arms—viz., thirty-one regular infantry, twenty-four battalions of royal Irish artillery, seventy-six batteries of field artillery, ninety-six batteries of garrison artillery, seventy-two regiments of infantry (or 148 battalions), two divisions, one troop, and forty companies of engineers, besides commissariat and transports, medical staff corps, etc.

Dealing first with the home command, it appears that the northern command, the largest in the kingdom, which includes nearly 70,000 volunteers, besides yeomanry and two regiments of regular cavalry, two divisions of the coast brigade, and six batteries of field artillery, besides depots, and five battalions of infantry. The eastern command (Major-General White) has headquarters at Colchester, has one cavalry regiment and two depots of that arm, three batteries and a depot of artillery, three of field, and several of garrison; besides a division of the coast brigade and depots, a company of the commissariat and transport corps, and four battalions of infantry. The southern command has altogether one division and twelve batteries of artillery, two companies and a section of engineers, a section of commissariat and transport corps, and six battalions of infantry. The force of the Chatham district consists of eleven companies of engineers, a division and five batteries of artillery, one company of the commissariat and transport corps, and one of the medical staff corps. The force of the eastern command there are two regiments of cavalry and nine depots (Antwerp), one division and seven batteries of artillery, a company each of engineers and of the commissariat and transport corps, and four battalions of the line. The home-district command has three regiments of household cavalry and one of cavalry of the line, a battery of royal horse, and three coast brigades of artillery, one company each of engineers and of the commissariat and transport corps, and six battalions of the guards. At Woolwich the force is made up of a division of the coast brigade, two regiments of horse, besides depots and the riding establishment, and seven batteries of field and garrison. The Aldershot command, which comprises those of England and Wales, has three regiments of cavalry, eight batteries of artillery, a division, troop, and depot of royal engineers, three companies and two depots of the commissariat and transport corps, and several battalions of the line.

Taken altogether, there are thus in the nine military districts of England and Wales twelve regiments of cavalry, sixty-five batteries and seven divisions of artillery, a division, troop, and fourteen companies of engineers, about a dozen companies of the commissariat and transport corps, and thirty-eight battalions of infantry, or about thirty thousand of all ranks.

The average strength of the Army in Scotland was last year only a little over three thousand, and there is reason to believe that Major-General Macdonald's North British command does not now even come up to that number, the deficiency being regulated by one cavalry regiment, one battery, and a division of artillery, and two infantry battalions.

In the three military districts of Ireland, commanded respectively by Major-General Macdonald, Major-General Macdonald, and Major-General Young, the force shows a decrease in strength compared with last year, when the average was about twenty-four thousand. The force now distributed over the island comprises six regiments of cavalry, thirteen batteries and two divisions of artillery, two companies of engineers, four of commissariat and transport corps, and twenty-six infantry battalions, or four battalions less than last year.

The channel islands possess three batteries of artillery and two battalions of infantry, about two thousand officers and men. India absorbs a very large portion of the British army, nearly sixty-nine thousand of all arms—viz., Bengal, seven regiments of cavalry, forty-two batteries of field artillery, and twenty-four of garrison; besides depots and the riding establishment, and seven batteries of field and garrison. The Madras command, which comprises six regiments of cavalry, sixteen batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, and nine battalions of infantry. Bombay, one division and seven batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, and nine battalions of infantry; total, cavalry, ten corps; artillery, seventy-seven batteries; engineers, four companies; infantry, forty-nine battalions.

In the West Indies England has a couple of batteries of garrison artillery, and, besides the coast batteries, the colonies. Canada has three batteries, a company and section of engineers, and a line battalion; and Bermuda two batteries, five engineer companies, and a battalion of the line.

Malta has seven batteries of British artillery, two companies of engineers, four line battalions, and the fencible artillery; besides the coast batteries, the colonies. Cyprus has four line battalions, and four line battalions; while Cyprus is garrisoned by the headquarters of the 1st West Kent and the 2nd Buffs. Irrespective of the force of irregulars organized in England for special service

in Reichenau and there are at the Cape and Natal two cavalry corps, (the 1st dragoons and 13th hussars), four battalions of artillery, two companies and a section of engineers, newly five battalions of infantry, and some detachments of the commissariat and transport corps. At Helms there are a battery of artillery and some engineers' infantry.

The West Africa commands and the Gold Coast colony are garrisoned by colonial corps, but in the Mauritius there are a battery of artillery, some engineers, and three companies of the line. In Ceylon there are two batteries of artillery, a detachment of engineers, and a battalion of infantry; and Hong Kong and the Straits settlements three batteries of artillery, a detachment of engineers, and two line battalions.

Wonders of the Cable.

It seems almost incredible that a man on a vessel in the middle of the Atlantic should be able to converse with another in London or New York. Yet such is the fact, and it is but another wonder of electricity that have been sent to civilization for the past half century. We read of the cable steamer Faraday going on in the trackless wastes and picking up the cable below and with it, and talking to both continents at once. When submarine navigation on the Jules Verne plan is perfected, it will probably be the regular thing to have a cable vessel go on, and receive election returns and Wall street quotations in the cabin. A man might, for instance, send a message like this to his wife: "Latitude 40 degrees 18 minutes, longitude 22 degrees 18 minutes west. How is the baby? A storm is raging above, but 'One wants but little here below.' Then for an absorbing bank matter, a dividend, what a great thing it would be to be able to go down and pick the warrant for his arrest off the cable as it slipped along! There would be many things in fact, that these iron cables would be able to do, and they would no doubt be deservedly popular. For instance, there need not be any seasickness, for when a storm came up they could, like Captain Corcoran, get down below and wait till the clouds rolled by. But when the shaft broke or the piston rod exploded, there would be no need for floating around loose waiting for another steamer, at the mercy of the wind and tide. The vessel could just drop down to the bottom and the passengers put on rubber suits and walk ashore.

Talking of the cable recalls the mishaps that attended the laying of the first Atlantic cables. One of them was made in two sections. A vessel started from Ireland with the other, both intending to meet in the middle of the ocean and splice the main cable. After "paying out" for many days, they at last met at the appointed place and proceeded to solder the cables together. To their astonishment they found the cables were spun or twisted in different ways, one from right to left, and the other from left to right. They tied a lot of weights to the cable when it had been spliced and let it drop to the bottom, waiting around a day or so to see if it was all right. When they took it up it was found that it had begun to unwind, turning over and over like a porpoise at sea. Next they tried to anchor it, but the unwinding process still proceeded, and all twisted and tangled around the anchor. Nothing was to be done but to take up one end and anchor the other till a new section could be completed. The American end was accordingly taken up and brought to New York. A long while afterwards a clerk was sitting in the cable office at Valentia, Ireland, using the new cable, when he suddenly began to talk. A cable vessel had gone out and picked it up and it was chattering away at a great rate. He was astonished, and it was joined to another incident. The cable worked well for many years.—[New York Graphic.]

A Great Women's College.

Thomas Holloway is a very rich Englishman who is now building the largest women's college on the globe. It is being erected as an offering of respect to the memory of his daughter. The location is a Mount Lebanon near Windsor Park, not far from London. It comprises ninety-six acres of beautifully located ground. The building is to be rectangular in form, measuring 320 feet from east to west, and 370 from north to south. The plan is simple, consisting of two long blocks each six stories high, running parallel to each other and connected in the middle and at either end by lower cross buildings. There are to be accommodations for 300 students, each having two rooms. Every sanitary provision has been observed in the construction of the college, and a new near completion. This institution is designed to give a suitable education to women of the middle classes. Every student is to be allowed to have complete freedom on religious matters. No internal government will be that of an orderly Christian household. The total endowment of Mr. Holloway will amount to about \$5,000,000. In the end, the education of women was considered of minor importance; but this college for women will, when completed, be the costliest institution in the world, and it will be run by a single benefactor. No worthier tribute could be paid to the memory of a beloved wife.

The National tobacco monopoly in France, which is a monopoly, is becoming very unpopular. The complaint is that no regard is paid to the wishes of the consumer, and that anyone who smokes of a certain brand can not obtain the duplicate a short time later. It is the same trouble with popular brands of cigarettes, and the company will be compelled to open new factories and pay some deference to the public.

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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1885.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

SPRING poetry now in order.

LOCALS are almost as scarce as money.

A Year-lock key awaits an owner at the TARIFFS office.

Mr. Mowat has brought in a Redistribution Bill.

EXPORTS from this port during February \$6,501; imports \$1,457.

THE LARGEST legitimate word in the English language is disproportionableness.

President Cleveland's inauguration passed off with great eclat.

Several approaching social events have thrown feminine minds into a flutter.

TUESDAY was fair day at Napanee. What has become of the Deseronto quarterly fair?

The Russian government will probably yield to England on the Afghan question.

IT IS REPORTED that Capt. Savage has purchased the Schr. Ida Walker.

THE pastors of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches exchange pulpits next Sunday evening.

MR. T. N. CARTER has sold his house and lot on east Main Street to Mr. Marshall Woodcock for the sum of \$1,000.

THE Rathbun Company have received the contract for supplying the City of Kingston with lumber supplies.

IT IS THE intention of Mr. Arthur Carter to build next spring his father's residence on Main Street east.

IT IS said that when the real spring hats and bonnets appear, they will be bolder and higher than ever.

BE SURE to remember the Grand Concert at the Council house this evening. Every body is going.

MESSRS. W. R. Aylsworth and T. Butler have been in Komeles making a survey of the Bathbun Company's limits in that township.

THE following were the registrations with Mr. Robert N. Carter, District Clerk, for the month of February, viz., births 5, marriages 0, deaths 7.

SAGER BROS. have purchased a nobly sleigh with all the improvements, in order to meet the requirements of their rapidly increasing country trade.

MR. THOMPSON turned the corner the other day rather sharply and the consequences was an upset of his milk-sleigh and a loss of a considerable quantity of the lactal fluid.

THE CARPENTERS are busy this week making necessary alterations at the Big Store for utilizing the upper part of that establishment for some departments now too limited in their scope.

THE quantity of wheat brought in this winter to the Deseronto Flour Mills by farmers of the surrounding country exceeds that of former years, over 800 bushels having been brought in recently in one day.

Two Belleville girls have gone crazy over the revelations made to them by professional fortune-teller. It is scarcely necessary to add they had far to go.

A REPORTER informs us that he was terribly shocked to hear three young ladies swearing like troopers on their way home from church last Sunday evening. Comment is needless.

THERE was an immense sale of Toronto dailies last Saturday at THE TARIFFS office. Every resident of the village enjoyed the luxury of a daily on that day at least.

THE Ministerial Association of the Napanee District of the Methodist Church, will be held at Yarker on the 10th and 11th inst., when several topics will be discussed by the members.

THE DESERONTO Cornet Band took advantage of the fine weather to turn out last Friday evening and favor the public with some selections at the foot of St. George street.

MR. SID. DUFFICE informs us that the first crows of the season made their appearance on Feb. 27. The warblings of those gentle harbingers of spring are doubly welcome after the severity of the past winter.

THE SIGNS of approaching spring are increasing in number. Boys are looking about for clear spots on the sidewalks to play marbles. The cold has no effect upon them, when the season comes round they must "knuckle down tight" and "fan dubs".

WHERE is our Roller Ring proprietor? An exchange says at the new York Ring, Thursday evening, 26th, the event of the season will take place in a grand Novel and Spectacle Party. The largest crowd of the season will attend this event.

A PARLOR social under the auspices of the Ladies Missionary Society of the Church of the Redeemer will be given this evening (Friday) at the residence of Mr. George Gordon, Mill St. Every arrangement has been made to ensure a pleasant entertainment. Fee 10c.

A VERY pleasant social participated in by the married folk of the congregation was held in the Methodist parsonage last Wednesday evening. Another Young People's will be held at the same place this evening, (Friday) of which all interested will take due notice.

Two or three Gault's large sleighs loaded with happy pleasure-seekers drove out last Tuesday evening to Melrose where they enjoyed a pleasant surprise party at the residence of Mr. James Dryden. They had forethought enough to bring a musician to whose energetic accompaniment they tripped the "light fantastic" for a few hours.

THE POLICE have donned their spring apparel, Sun hat and blue goggles add to their appearance.

GREAT quantities of bullheads are being exported from Kingston to the States. What are our local fishermen doing?

THE G. T. R. lightning express will be placed on the line between Toronto and Montreal next week.

PATRICK MADDIGAN is charged with having thrown down and destroyed some fences on the line between Toronto and Montreal next week.

BELEVILLE is determined to have a new ferry owned by the city. The Rathbun Co. is to build a boat of 100 feet keel for \$12,000 or one of 155 feet, for \$14,000.

WE NOTICED Mr. Irvine of the Sash Shop the other day shipping several keels for the new station of the N. & Q. Ry. at Napanee. They were excellent specimens of workmanship.

IT WILL be seen that the Board of Health have organized, with Dr. Clinton as chairman, and Mr. R. N. Irvine, Sec'y. Chief Gunyon is appointed inspector, and at once entered his duties.

MR. DINGMAN, Inspector of Indian Agencies, is busy this week adjusting claims, &c., at the Council House. Mr. John McCulloch is helping him in auditing various accounts. The affairs of the Reserve will soon be on a sound financial basis.

THE OTHER day Dalton's rig conveyed Messrs. J. C. Macdonald and Harry Woodcock together with an immense quantity of provisions and fishing tackle, to a spot out on the bay, where they intended, trying their hand on the bass and mudcats said to abound in its waters. Be prepared for very lengthy fish years.

MR. JAMES WHITTON and his staff of willing workers are very busy in the machine shops, preparing for the starting of the Big Mill, an event now only about a week off. The various sorts of engines, boilers, &c., of steamers are undergoing an overhauling prior to the opening of navigation.

IN a discussion on a proposed appointment of superintendents of letter carriers in the cities, John White Esq. member for this constituency, strongly urged the advisability of the government closing economy and to be careful not to increase the public expenses by making new offices.

A YOUNG lad was detected stealing in one of the shops the other evening and promptly ejected. Several shop keepers complain of an increase of this vice which they state is largely due to the carelessness of parents in failing to see their children to room, and streets in the evenings with the usual consequence of learning evil habits.

MR. R. M. JACK has returned home after attending the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge at Kingston, which he reports as having been exceedingly pleasant and harmonious. There was a large attendance of delegates, with a much important business pertaining to the order. Mr. Jack after the meeting visited his parents at Sharbot Lake.

THE Annual Missionary meeting was held at St. Mark's Church, Sunday evening, 26th. There was an excellent and appreciative congregation. The Rector introduced the speakers, Revs. Randal Dean Baker and R. S. Ford, who delivered interesting addresses on the mission work of the Church of England in Canada and especially in this diocese. The offertory on the occasion amounted to the handsome sum of \$12.50, an amount which will be largely supplemented by subscriptions.

AT A RECENT dinner party the coachman had some time to wait. Among the guests was a very deaf old lady. Coachman, in handing vegetables, comes to the dead party, "Peas, mums" (louder) Still no answer from the deaf lady. P. he trumpet to her ear, lifts it interrogatively to the man, who, glancing down and seeing the tube, exclaims: "Well, it's a run way of taking them, but I suppose you like it. Here goes!" and down went the peas into the ear-trumpet.

THE BRITISH post-office not only carries letters, transmits telegrams, manages telephones, and handles orders around the world, and provides a safe bank of deposit, all at the least possible expense to the customer, but it also takes the place of express companies in a great measure, carrying all small and medium-sized parcels. This latter branch having proved a great success, an effort is now being made to make it international, and overtures have already been made to the United States. Our Canadian Post Department is probably the best managed of our government departments, but our government has not yet the courage to deliver the people from telegraph, telephone, express and insurance monopolies.

PETITIONERS are now in circulation in Richmond and other parts of Lennox praying that the Boundary Road may be assumed as a gravel road by the municipality of Lennox and Addington in conjunction with the County of Hastings. We learn that the petition is receiving numerous signatures and there is every reason to believe that it will be favorably received by the Warden and councillors. The placing of the road in good condition would be a great benefit not only to Deseronto but to the people of Richmond and other sections north. The Reeve has been working most industriously in the previous year, and there is every reason to believe that next season will see this long delayed matter finally settled.

THE Public Report on the Asylums for the Insane and Idiots shows that the number of inmates actually in residence at the four asylums of London, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston has increased in 1884 from 2,594 to 2,677, or 77 more than reported in the previous year. The number of idiots and feeble minded children at the Orillia Asylum had increased from 231 to 235. There were 76 persons in the common goals, many of whom were idiots and imbeciles, the rest being lunatics awaiting vacancies in the asylums. The Homewood Retreat at Guelph had 10 inmates. Besides all this, there were applications on file for 202 persons for admissions by ordinary process, 151 of whom were idiots and imbeciles, and 51 lunatics. The total expense during in 1884 was \$388,201.

PRINCIPAL EMERSON is suffering from a severe cold, and has been unable to attend his department for a couple of days this week. We hear of seventy pupils being crowded into the room taught

by Miss Richards, or twenty beyond the proper number. Notwithstanding the action of a new law, the question of overcrowding is still unsolved. The School Board must bend all their well-known energy to the task of remedying this evil.

With the present mild weather it must be ruinous to health for so many children to be packed like sardines in the stifling atmosphere of one small room. The Board of Health Inspector should exercise his authority and interfere in the interests of the young and rising generation.

NEARLY every piece of proposed legislation that is now introduced into the local and federal parliaments immediately raises a debate on the question of provinces and federal rights. Every lawyer in the house is heard shouting out phrases of musty Latin lore, and *infra vires* and *ultra vires* are hurled across the house. When is this interminable question of jurisdiction to be settled; not until half of those legal gentlemen are obliterated by their long-suffering constituencies. No wonder that wearied with all this nonsense the member for this Riding should recently have declared in the House of Commons that he wished from his heart that the legislative council might have added and no Dominion Parliament. World that some stout hearted citizen should play the role of a brave Oliver Cromwell, thunder at the door of the parliament buildings and bring this state of affairs to an end.

THE RESULT of the famous Caniton church trial, which has excited the deepest interest in Methodist circles has been announced. The investigating committee found two of the charges preferred against Rev. H. J. Allen sustained, and in consequence, forbidden him to preach in the district until the meeting of the annual conference. This, however, does not prevent him discharging such ministerial functions as solemnizing marriage, baptizing, &c. The charges against Rev. Samuel McKay were not sustained, though two sections of one charge were proven but do not sustain the charge. The committee nevertheless considered that his administration was not characterized by the wisdom and kindness that the circumstances of the year required, and requested him to resign the superintendency of the circuit. As he considers they had no authority for such action, he does not intend to act upon their recommendation, and will continue the duties of the circuit as heretofore. The whole question will be discussed at the Annual Conference.

THE CONCERT for the benefit of the Deseronto Cornet Band, held in the Presbyterian School room last Tuesday evening, was well conducted and of more than ordinary merit. The attendance was not quite as large as would have been desired, but in these dull times such must be expected. The efforts of the different persons who took part were well appreciated. We append the programme:—

Overture.....The Band.
Song and Chorus.....The Band.
Reading.....Miss North.
Song.....The Band.
Song.....Miss Parks.
Amusing Faits.....Professor Burtch.
Selections.....The Band.
Song in character, Messrs Leggett and Parks.
Wonder Box Trick.....Prof. Burtch.
Selection.....The Band.
Song.....The Musical Mission.
Walker and Parks and Walker Bros.
"God Save the Queen."

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your system, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

PERSONAL.

MISS M. A. TAIT is visiting friends at Stella.

REV. R. J. CRAIG was in Kingston at the beginning of the week.

Capt. James Savage, of Wellington, was in town on Monday.

MR. E. W. RATHBUN spent yesterday in Montreal on business of importance.

MR. J. M. POITRAS is away to the New England States on a business trip.

MISS COLBORNE, of Picton, is visiting at Mr. Hugh Colborne's, of George St.

We had a pleasant visit last Friday, from Mr. Frank Osborne, of St. George.

MISS MINNE GRILL, of Thurlow, has been visiting at Mr. E. S. Grills.

Chief S. Green spent a few days in Cornwall last week on business of importance.

MR. & MRS. F. S. RATHBUN returned home on Monday from a pleasant trip to Toronto.

MR. & MRS. T. N. CARTER, have been visiting Mr. G. Ferguson, of the township of Kingston Co. P. Quebec.

MR. Samuel Anning and Miss Anning have been enjoying a visit to friends in Kingston township.

MR. Arthur McKay, who has been suffering from an attack of malarial fever, is again recovering.

MR. & MRS. W. DEXTER left Wednesday afternoon to pay a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Mason, in Akron, Ohio.

Mrs. Ellen and Miss Westman are visiting Toronto this week making spring purchases of millinery &c.

MR. G. A. BROWNE, of the Railway Staff, who has been in Deseronto for the past week or two, has been spending a few days in Ottawa, as a beneficial change.

NEVER FAILS to give Satisfaction.

MCCOLL'S LARDINE MACHINE OIL.

Our "English" Wool Oil—something new—finest in the market. Our Cylindrical Oil—600 fire test—much superior to tallow.

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Students from FORTY-SEVEN DIFFERENT PROVINCES AND STATES, INCLUDING VERMONT AND NEWFOUNDLAND, have been in attendance within the last eighteen months. This record—unsurpassed by only one similar institution in America—is the result of the thoroughness of the course, and the great success of the graduates.

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LADIES ADMITTED

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ESTABLISHED 1873.

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A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

FRESH AND PURE DRUGS

AND

CHEMICALS

TOILET ARTICLES

PERFUMES,

BRUSHES,

COMBS,

LAMPS

AND

LAMP TRIMMINGS.

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PATENT MEDICINES.

OFFICE OF DR. NEWTON.

W. G. EGAR.

MAIN STREET DESERONTO.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "St Odor St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not hurt, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are not men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882.

Yours gratefully, HIRSH PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworms, Blisters, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It cleans the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$6.

CHEAP

Entertaining and Instructive. Pens, Slates, Inks, Stationery, all at

Lowest Prices at The

Tribune Office, BOOKS.

Deseronto.

The Tribune.

VOL. II.

DESERONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1885.

NO. 26

THE TRIBUNE.

Published every Friday Morning.

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Publishers and Proprietors.

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Deseronto, Ont.

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FOR HOUSE USE OR BLACKSMITH SHOPS, AT
lowest market rates. Write for prices.
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BY CAR LOAD, BARREL, OR IN BULK, AMERICAN
or Canadian, at lowest market rates. Write for
prices.
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WATER LIME, PORTLAND CEMENT, AND
Plaster Paris for sale, cheap, and full dis-
count given to successful buyers. Write for prices.
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THE ANGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL.

JOHNSON & ONTARIO STS., KINGSTON.
This house has been refurnished and refitted
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The Windsor Hotel.

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Royal Insurance Company and Commercial Union of
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BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR. IS READY TO
attend all orders in Mason work, Brick work,
Sewer work, Plastering, Etc. Payable during any
work whatever in this line will find their orders at-
tended to with promptness.
JAS. R. BOOTH, Deseronto.

THE DESERONTO HOUSE.

THIS HOUSE HAVING RECENTLY HAD MANY
improvements is now in excellent condition and
solicits public patronage. Terms moderate. Con-
venient Sample Rooms for commercial travellers.
First-class Bar and Livery in connection.
GEO. STEWART, Prop.,
Deseronto, Ont.

O'CONNOR HOUSE.

THIS HOTEL IS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
throughout, in the latest styles. Large and
convenient Sample Rooms, and every accommodation
and comfort for guests. The Bar is supplied with
best imported and domestic Liquors and Cigars.
Charges moderate. First-class Livery in connection.
Good Yard and Stables attached.
O'CONNOR, Prop.,
Deseronto, Ont.

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The Best \$1.00 a Day House in Deseronto.

THIS HOUSE IS VERY CONVENIENT FOR
travellers, being opposite the Railway station,
on the corner of Main and Mill streets. The Bar
is supplied with all the finest domestic and imported
liquors and cigars.
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OPPOSITE CITY HALL, ONT.
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First-class hacks connecting with all
trains. Street cars pass the door every five
minutes.
SIRBETT & CO., Proprietors.

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Men.

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Business College, Superintendent of Theory
Department, Professor of Mathematics and
Business Correspondence.

AMOS McDONALD, Practical Accountant,
late of the Peopkepsie Business College, Prin-
cipal of Banking and Actual Business Depart-
ment.

PROF. J. B. MCKAY, graduate of Roches-
ter Business College, late Prof. of the Bel-
leville Business College, Principal of the Pen-
manship Department, and Teacher in all
branches of the Pen Art.

J. A. McDONALD, City Editor of the
Kingston News, Superintendent of Photo-
graphy Department.

L. W. BRICE, experienced Operator, late
of the Dominion Telegraph Company, Super-
intendent of Telegraphy Department.

LECTURES:

R. T. WALKER, M.C., Commercial Law.
T. H. MCGUIRE, Q.C., Science of Wealth.
DR. GRANT, Principal of Queen's Univer-
sity, Commercial Ethics.



LEARN AND ENJOYED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRAVELLERS INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

C. F. RUSSELL, AGENT, TORONTO.

NOTE.—The various spellings of Asiatic and African names do not denote any difference in pronunciation, but simply attempt to express given sounds by characters intelligible to readers of different nationalities. Thus, "Soudan," "Sudan," and "Soudan," are respectively the English, German, and French methods of representing one and the same name; as also are "Khartum," "Chartum," and "Khartum"; "Shendy," "Schendi," and "Chendi." As there is no uniformly agreed spelling, and if there were it would mislead all but one set of readers, we have adhered uniformly to the English method on this map.



Ontario Liquor License Act.

To Tavernkeepers, Shopkeepers and all
others whom it may concern:

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
that applications for Licences for the
sale of Liquor in the License district of East
Hastings, for the

LICENSE YEAR OF 1885-6

Dating from the first day of May next, will
be received at Read, Post Office. All ap-
plications must be made on or before the
first day of April, to

M. LALLY,

Inspector and Secretary.
By order of the Commissioners.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COY

OF NORTH AMERICA.

PRESIDENT:
SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G.,
(Formerly Finance Minister of Canada.)

VICEDIRECTOR:
THE HON. JAMES FERLIE, SENATOR,
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Possesses a record for both reliability and liberality,
one proof of which is that it has paid over four thousand
and losses and has never contented a claim at law. It is
the only Company whose capital and funds are solely
applicable to Accident Insurance.

The conditions of its policies are broad and liberal.
Insured while engaged in an occupation more dan-
gerous than that under which the insured is classified,
he will receive an amount proportionate to the rate of
premium paid as related to the occupation under
which he may obtain injury.

Injuries caused in the attempt to save human life
are fully covered by the policies of this Company.
F. S. RATHBUN, Agent,
Deseronto, Ont.
LOW RATES.

A car load of Wall Paper received at
EAGLE'S this week, which he is prepared to
sell at prices varying from 4 cts. to \$1.00 a roll.

The BIG STORE will show on Monday
next their full Stock of Imported Goods.
Ladies are requested to make an early in-
spection of these Goods.



DR. IRISH, L.D.S.

DENTIST, TRENTON, ONT., will be at
Deseronto House, Deseronto, every
Wednesday punctually. He will furnish
full cases of artificial teeth for \$7.00 each.
1st and 2nd cases, 70cts. each tooth. Will
use gas or vitalized air for extracting teeth
without pain. Particular attention given
to the treatment and filling of diseased
teeth. Business hours from seven a.m. to
four p.m.

THE CANADA WIRE MATTRESS CO.

Are manufacturing the BEST and CHEAPEST mattress in the
market.

Any person in want of a good durable mattress at a mod-
erate price, should call at the BIG STORE where the above
will be kept constantly on hand.



Napanee, Tamworth

QUEBEC RAILWAY.

NAPANEE VALLEY LINE.

Time Table No. 5.
IN EFFECT JANUARY 5, 1885.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2. P.M.	No. 4. P.M.
Napanee	Leave 1:05	6:00
Napanee Mills	1:10	6:15
Newburgh	1:20	6:30
Thompson's Mills	1:30	6:45
Candies East	1:40	6:55
Yarker	1:50	7:05
Colborne	2:00	7:15
Galbraith Road	2:10	7:25
Moscow	2:20	7:35
Midlake Bridge	2:30	7:45
Enterprise	2:40	7:55
Wilson's Crossing	2:50	8:05
Tamworth	Arrive 2:50	8:00

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1. A.M.	No. 3. P.M.
Tamworth	Leave 7:30	3:15
Wilson's Crossing	7:40	3:25
Enterprise	7:50	3:35
Midlake Bridge	8:00	3:45
Galbraith Road	8:10	3:55
Colborne	8:20	4:05
Yarker	8:30	4:15
Candies East	8:40	4:25
Thompson's Mills	8:50	4:35
Newburgh	9:00	4:45
Napanee	9:10	4:55
Napanee	Arrive 9:30	5:00

*Stop only when Passengers at or for.

On Saturday August 1st, and every Saturday on
all further notice, return tickets will be issued at one
fare from any station on the line. Tickets good for
go or return by any regular train on date of issue only.
H. C. CARTER, H. B. SHERWOOD, E. W. RATHBUN,
Asst. Gen. Mgr. Superintendent, Gen. Manager.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring of
the year to purify the blood, invigorate the
system, excite the liver to action, and re-
store the healthy tone and vigor of the
whole physical mechanism.

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

She is modest, but not bashful—
Free and easy, but not bold;
Like an apple, ripe and mellow,
Not too young and not too old,
Half inviting, half repulsive,
Now advancing, and now shy—
There is mischief in her smile,
There is danger in her eye.
She has studied human nature,
She is schooled in all her arts;
She has taken her diploma
As the mistress of all hearts.
She can tell the very moment
When to sigh and when to smile;
Oh! a maid is sometimes charming,
But a widow all the while.

Are you sad? How very serious
Will her handsome face become!
Are you angry? She is wretched,
Lonely, friendless, fearful, dumb!
Are you mirthful? How her laughter,
Silver sounding, will ring out!
She can lure, and coax, and play you,
As the angler does the trout.
Ye old bachelors of forty,
Who have grown so bold and wise—
Young Americans of twenty,
With the love looks in your eyes—
You may practice all the lessons
Taught by Cupid since the fall;
But I know a little widow
Who could win and teach you all.
—New York World.

"A BUSHY HEAD OF HAIR."

Abundant hair is not a sign of bodily or
mental strength, the story of Samson hav-
ing given rise to the notion that hairy men
are strong physically, while the fact is that
the Chinese, who are the most enduring of
all races, are nearly bald; and as to a
sign or token of intellectuality, all anti-
quity, all mad-houses, all common observa-
tion is against it. The easily wheedled
Esau was hairy; the mighty Caesar was
bald. Long-haired men are generally weak
and fanatical, and men with scant hair are
the philosophers and soldiers and states-
men of the world. —The Lancet.

BRITISH GENERALS SLAIN IN BATTLE.

The death of General Earle calls to mind
how few instances there are of British Gen-
erals being killed on the field of battle.
Since Eton fell in the hour of victory at
Waterloo, the cases have been very few and
far between, no instance occurring until So-
bram, when that fine soldier, Major-General
Sir Robert Dick was slain at the head of
his division. Some of the old school of of-
ficers will, no doubt, recall General Dick, a
hero of countless campaigns in his day, who
had been wounded at Malak, severely be-
lieved Rosetta in the Egyptian campaign of
1801, again in the Peninsula, and a fourth
time at Quatre Bras, when he had com-
mand of the Black Watch. The only re-
maining instances are those of Lieut. Gen-
eral Sir George Cathcart, "blest," to quote
Kinglake, "with a soldier's death in ac-
tion," at the head of the fourth division on
the field at Inkerman; Major-General Sir C.
Colley, shot through the head on that awful
day at Majuba Hill—yet unavenged;
and Major-General William Earle, killed in
action at Dulka. That fine old Horse Ar-
tilleryman, Fox-Strangways, also killed at
Inkerman, held only brigadier-general's
rank. The three general officers killed in
the Indian Mutiny campaign—viz. Sir
Henry Lawrence, Major-General Anson
and Major-General Havelock—all three
longed to the Indian Army, as did Sir
Hugh Wheeler, slain in his old age in the
massacre of Cawnpore. Havelock, Anson
and Barrard—all three famous victims
of the dark days of 1857—were not killed in
action, but died of illness contracted during
the campaign.

THE PARENT DECEIVER.

A Boston inventor has just come to the
front with what may be safely called the
meeting of a long felt want. This invention
is an ingenious little apparatus for playing
the piano, which he calls the Skinderson
Patent Universal Automatic Parent Deceiver.
Every young lady within the sound of my
pen, and most every young man, knows that
one of the most serious obstacles to satisfac-
tory sparking lies in the preternatural vigi-
lance of the mother of the period, who
possesses an uncomfortable habit of entering
the parlor at frequent and unexpected in-
tervals. This habit necessitates the use of
and still successful device of an ingenious
drumming on the piano by the girl, which
appears to have a singularly reassuring
effect upon the mother, who, making a
connoissance from the direction of the sitting
room.

Mr. Skinderson's invention is a small box
containing a set of clockwork, and warranted to run for
the duration of the longest Sunday night call.
The machine keeps up a faithful but constant
tapping on the piano keys, and conveys the
impression to those outside that the entire
evening is spent in music. Mr. S. guaran-
tees in his advertisement that the most se-
verely proper of mothers will pass operenly
of his apparatus, remarking: "Well, there isn't
any laughing going on there, that's cer-
tain!" and that the most desperate male
flirt can obtain a reputation for being that
mythical kind of a virtuous young man, so
dear to the heart of the average parent, by
carrying one of those admirable devices
around in his coat pocket. We there, that
we were half as sure of going to
heaven as the inventor is of making half a
million dollars, and mowhile the meek-
ness of real progress by thus calling the atten-
tion of young male readers to the above
suitable and suggestive holiday gift for their
best girls.

[illegible]

MARK.

An insurrection has broken out in Albania. The Spanish budget shows a deficiency of \$5,000,000. The Emperor of Germany will be 85 years of age on the 22nd. By an explosion in an Austrian colliery 123 men were killed. The Pittsburgh coal miners are out on a strike.

Austria-Hungary has decided to raise the duties on foreign grain.

The British army is to be increased by 16,000 men.

Mr. Edmond Yates, Editor of the *World*, has been released from prison.

War has been declared between the republics of Guatemala and El Salvador.

Mr. Clark Morrison of the *Oswego Palladium* has been elected Mayor of Oswego.

Some parties have been robbing mail bags at Kingston railway station.

Mr. Filson has been elected Reeve of Amherst Island by the casting vote of the clerk.

The Chinese claim that they and not the French were victorious in the recent engagements at Tonkin.

The Canadian voyageurs very patriotically offer to renege for service in the autumn if they are given double pay.

The Rev. Dr. Walsh, President of Maynooth College, has been elected Archbishop of Dublin.

The famous Glasgow cathedral had a narrow escape from destruction by fire last Sunday.

Orders have been received by the British Government to strengthen the advanced garrisons on the Afghan frontier.

Mr. M. Griffin, late editor of the *Mail*, has been appointed assistant librarian of the House of Commons.

Track laying is progressing at the rate of two miles a day on the C.P.R., on the north of Lake Superior.

Wheat has advanced in Chicago on account of supposed war between England and Russia.

The Conservatives have gained a victory having elected their candidate in Gloucestershire, Eng.

David Dickson, of Sparta, Ga., recently died leaving \$400,000 to a favorite negro, and a miserable pittance to his relatives.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, has issued a decree proclaiming the Union of Central America as one republic.

The Spanish governor of the Philippine Islands has been ordered to annex the Caroline Islands.

The coming Universal exposition will be held on the Champ de Mars, Paris. The building will cost ten million dollars.

A party of Omani Digns' Arabs attacked the British outposts near Suakin, but were defeated by the Sikhs, who acted with great steadiness and bravery.

Germany will make reparations to England for hauling down the flag at Victoria in the Cameroons district provided the statement is correct.

The Mahdi has gone to Abkhaz 130 miles south of Khartoum. It is said that he fears assassination, his followers being very discontented.

The Polish papers state that the Russians are making preparations for an advance in Central Asia, and that an army of 3,000 men will be sent from Baku.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that on Feb. 1st, the Germans pulled down the flag at the British consulate at Victoria in the Cameroons district.

Janssens the Belgian charged with bribing German military officers to give important plans of fortifications has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

Gen. Wolsley in his address to the army eulogizes their patience, bravery and discipline and calls upon them to exercise the same virtues until autumn when he expects to lead them into Khartoum.

Marauders visited the house of John Turley near Newry, Ireland, and gave him a terrible beating. His wife interfered and was killed. Turley is in a critical condition.

Gen. DeLisle telegraphs that his loss during the two days fight to relieve Thuy Inquan was 65 killed and 133 wounded. The garrison lost 50 killed, 33 wounded and 30 officers killed.

The Egyptian government has granted to M. Lamotte a concession to blow up the rocks in the Nile at Silsilah, and to construct two dams to regulate the overflow of the river at a cost of \$250,000.

Aquila Walsh, Deputy Commissioner and formerly Intercolonial Railway Commissioner was found dead on the streets of Winnipeg last Friday night. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause.

It is now thought that Parnell will elect all but eighteen of the hundred members in Ireland at the coming elections and will hold the balance of power in fifty English and Scotch constituencies. Home Rule is almost certain to be conceded in consequence.

Winnie Cheevers was found in the street at Boston, intoxicated with her clothing in a blaze, having evidently been saturated with kerosene and set on fire. She was removed to the hospital where she died next day.

Oman Digns continues as defiant as ever. He has sent a letter to the English commander at Suakin recounting the Arab successes and warning the English that they will be driven into the sea. He also threatens friendly tribes with destruction unless they return to their allegiance to the Mahdi.

The prize of 40,000 francs offered by the French academy for some certain test death, to prevent people from being buried alive, was given to a physician who announced that on holding the hand of the supposed dead person to a strong light, if a scarlet tinge is seen where the fingers touch, showing a continuous circulation of the blood, no scarlet being seen it is dead.

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by intelligent people for over forty years. It has indisputably proven itself the best known specific for all colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints.

FARMERS

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS. A new BLACKSMITH has arrived and you can now get your work done right at the BLACKSMITHS' SHOP on the premises of Mr. R. Jack, cor. Fourth and Main streets, Deseronto. We guarantee all work.

We have come to stay.

Deseronto, Feb. 1885.

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Mr. F. W. Powell, of Ottawa, spent several days in town this week.

Rev. J. C. Ash, of Shannville, favored us with a visit on Monday afternoon.

T. Deasy Esq., of Marysville, favored us with a visit this week.

Mr. G. Strong, of Clayton, was in town this week on business.

Mr. Wm. Hindaugh, Jr., of Oswego, arrived in town on Monday afternoon.

Miss Northcote, of Belleville, spent last Sunday in Deseronto.

Messrs. T. Gault and Capt. D. O'Hagan were at Madoc taking in the pleasure of the horse races.

Miss Maggie Lee, of Marysville, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. Butler, Thomas Street.

Mr. Wm. Irvine, has been paying a visit to Toronto, Streetville and other points west.

Miss Mary Mills, of Kingston, is visiting her cousin Mrs. Wm. Dunning, Centre Street.

Mr. A. Adams, Govt. Inspector of Marine Engines and Boilers, was in town on Tuesday.

Capt. Jos. Belcourt, of Stirling, was cordially greeted by a host of friends on his visit to town last Monday.

Mr. Arthur W. Britton went west by the afternoon train on Wednesday to Belleville, Madoc, etc.

Mr. T. Callaghan was in town at the beginning of the week making the necessary arrangements for the spring campaign.

Mr. Ralph Murray, of Rosmore, was in town for a day or two at the beginning of the week.

Miss Patten, Nanapan road, has we regret to state, been quite ill during the past week.

We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Beaman, of the Nanapan *Review*, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Wm. Farrell, who now does a flourishing business in Newburgh, gave us the pleasure of a visit on Tuesday.

Mr. G. A. Browne, has returned to Deseronto much improved in health by his trip to Ottawa.

Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Anderson, who have been enjoying a visit at Capt. Anderson's, returned to Deseronto this week.

Mr. Elliott, of McKelvey and Birch, of Kingston, has been in town this week on business.

Mr. Cornelius Oliver, who has been quite ill for some time back, is we are glad to hear again regaining strength.

Mrs. Harry Knowles returned to her home in Hamilton on Tuesday; her health we are glad to learn has been much improved by her visit to Deseronto.

Mr. James Anderson, of Port Sarnia, and formerly of this place, is visiting at Mr. Wm. Dunning's. He had one of his hands badly cut with a saw before leaving for this place.

A car load of Wall Paper received at EGARS this week, which he is prepared to sell at prices varying from 4 cts. to \$1.00 a roll.

BARDOLPH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The sleighing is good and splendid weather for old March.

Mr. Hayley, father of A. W. & S. Hawley, of Hay Bay, passed away on Sunday last, at the advanced age of 90 years and 11 months.

Rumour says that the body of the late Milton Germain, of McDonald, has been stolen, but we are not sure at the time of writing.

There have been two buffalo robes taken from under the church sheds within the last two weeks, old robes being placed in their stead. Parties should be on the watch and catch the thieves.

NAPANEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wm. Tilley, Esq., of the military college Kingston, spent Sunday in town with his parents.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. James Woodcock, of South Napanee, is able to be around again after a lengthy illness.

Mr. Geo. Lorin and wife, of Colborne, have returned here after a short visit with friends and relatives in Napanee and Tamworth.

R. N. Fralick, Esq., of Morven, was in town on Saturday, and is now visiting in Richmond. Call again R. N. at the equir's.

Mr. Hall, of Pictou, has engaged with J. F. McAllister as cutter. We are glad to receive such a worthy citizen in our midst.

READ

From Our Own Correspondent.

The weekly meetings of the Literary Association have proved a decided success and every Thursday evening Hanley's Hall is filled.

The labors of the committee to provide the public with weekly literary entertainments have been duly appreciated and every Thursday evening the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly assisted them. The Association intends giving an entertainment on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, next Tuesday, the 17th.

The meeting held last Thursday evening, was crowded and an excellent programme was given, the reading of Mr. Patrick Callery and the recitations of John Hanley and Oswald Deegan, deserve special mention.

DEMORESTVILLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

David B. Smith, one of our respected citizens, is seeking out to retire from farming. We are all sorry to lose him but hope he may better his condition.

Miss Louie Butler is succeeding well as a music teacher. She has a large class of pupils and is I understand, giving good satisfaction.

I am sorry to say that we have at least one man in our village who is a disgrace to any place—a drunken fiend and wife beater. He came home a few nights ago and raised a row. His wife had to fly from him and call the neighbors to protect her. What is to be thought of such conduct right here in what we call a civilized community? I am afraid we cannot be considered half civilized to allow such conduct. It is about time the boys took him in hand. A cost of far and feathers would have a beneficial effect. If he don't mend his ways I shall advise the boys to try it.

From Our Own Correspondent.

In my notes of last week when speaking of Indian History you made it read "similar success" when it should have been "similar success," making a marked difference.

C. A. McDonald and his son-in-law, M. Burlingham, have bought the stock in trade and leased the Queen's Hotel of Trenton for ten years at \$1000 per annum. His son, and Burlingham will be the proprietors.

The West Lake has lowered about two feet the last week or so, and it is forming in the beach near Wellington, which is bringing it down to a level of Lake Ontario. This is rare annually.

On Saturday Feb. 28th, in East Bloomfield, during the dinner hour, Morgan Gough's Gas Mill was discovered to be on fire, and before anything was done, a few bags of grain could be got out, the old structure was a mass of flames. Quite a lot of grain was burnt, mostly belonging to the farmers, but not as much as would have been on hand had it happened later in the season.

The last carnival of the season on the Pictou Carnival will be on the 17th March, when St. Patrick and his hosts will be in attendance. It is the intention of the managers to put a floor and fit it for roller skating this spring.

Mr. Milne, chief processor of the Pictou Canning Factory, is leaving town with his family for Newark, N.Y., where he is going into baking and confectionery on his own account. He is a good citizen and will be very much missed from the town. His employers will find it difficult to fill the position as satisfactory as he, but as they are trying to get him to return in June and stay during the next season's operations.

Your correspondent attended the lectures of Dr. Scotton last week, but find that I have not space or time to give a fair and accurate rehearsal of even the most important points. It is the intention of the lecturer to show up the fallacy of the Darwinian theory of the origin of man to the satisfaction of the audience present.

SHANNONVILLE

From Our Own Correspondent.

The manifest tendency of the temperance movement at the present time is to force the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic for the safety of society; our watchword is abstinence for the individual, prohibition for the many. In proof of this herein lies our real safety, the canvassers for the Scott Act petitions report that none sign them more readily than those who have become addicted to drink, and are powerless to resist the temptation when it comes in their way. They say that the only safeguard for them and their families is to remove the legal temptation out of their path, hence it is that numbers of them are cheerfully signing the petitions, while many Christian men, standing firm in their integrity, refuse to give them that amount of sympathy, and help to rescue the fallen, and to save others from falling.

The Scott Act campaign is moving on hopefully, though the apathy of many whose active support ought to be given to the movement is to be deplored.

Col. Hickman, the Kentuckian orator, gave a first rate temperance lecture in the Masonic Hall, on Saturday the 28th of Feb., and at the close organized a lodge in connection with the Independent Order of Good Templars, with 31 charter members. The lodge will be known as "Lifeboat" No. 712, and will meet every Friday evening in the old M. E. Church, which will be specially fitted up for the purpose.

Our quite little burg is being abundantly supplied with a variety of religious and moral entertainments. Last night (Tuesday) the Deseronto school in company with Prof. Burtch and several local vocalists, gave a capital entertainment in the Masonic Hall. The appearance of the band in their attractive uniform was greatly admired, and their music gave evidence of very careful and effective training for the short time they have been organized. Coming the next day with the big snow storm of Monday, and with the roads leading north blocked, the audience was not so large as under more favorable circumstances it would have been.

On Monday next Elmer Hawkins, the colored orator, and his band of jubilee singers will give a concert here. The singing will consist of the songs of the famous plantation melodies, and will be interspersed by graphic recitals of personal experiences by the singers. The concert will also be given in Melrose on Tuesday evening; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Mr. Piesant, Friday. The Elmer will preach at Melrose on Sabbath morning, and Shannonville in the evening.

On Wednesday evening, March 18th, the Methodist Sabbath School of this village, under the superintendency of Mr. E. C. Lurier, will give an entertainment in the Melrose Hall. Admission 10 cents. As this is for our Sabbath School outfit and requisites, and for the benefit of the community at large, a large and generous support is anticipated.

So far the season appears to be most favorable to the farming interests. The fall grain and meadow crops have been well protected from the severity of the winter, by the late and generous snow, and altogether there is now a more elastic and hopeful feeling animating the community in all departments of business.

Mr. Lake is getting out timber and material for building out his new house near the docks, so as to supply at a greater advantage the increasing demand for coal. His supply laid in for the past season has long since been exhausted, and he has had to supply his customers from Belleville.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED.

Apply to MRS. T. H. NASMITH, Centre Street.

FOUND A PAIR OF HEAVY SURCINGLES. Owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. Enquire at THURSDAY OFFICE.

WANTED.

A NICE SKIFF FOR THE COMING boating season. An person having one for sale will please address Box 4, Deseronto P. O.



There you go again!

After all those new and good resolutions formed at the New Year, you've forgot all about that little bill you owe

Mc R A E

Who is now selling all goods in his lines, to suit the weather and the times. Why not invest in a good Coal Stove now, and secure the discount. A few of those famous patterns left. "Don't neglect that little bill, please." We want the money, and would like to see you on a clean leaf once more.

h.-n8-10m.

Cheap Groceries!! Cheap Groceries!!

—AT THE—

INDIAN STORE

Just arrived a fresh lot of Groceries which we are selling at the following very low prices.

14 lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00.

17 lbs. Very Bright Sugar \$1.00.

18 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.

21 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.

17 lbs. Good Sugar \$1.00.

Other lines will be found equally as cheap.

Don't fail to give us a call and be convinced that you can save 25 cents on the dollar by buying your goods at the

INDIAN STORE.

WATSON KIRK,

THE BIG STORE.

Is showing a splendid selection of Black and Colored Velveteens, Black Fur Trimmings, Black Fur Capes, Ladies Astrachan Jackets, S.S.S. Caps and Muffs, Mink and Persian Lamb Caps and Muffs. These goods are of the best quality, and are being sold at the lowest possible price.

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN WOOLENS. The Largest assortment and best value that has ever been submitted to the residents of this section.

BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Our stock in this department is more varied than ever before, we keep adding every new feature in the trade. Our steadily increasing sales, and the many expressions of satisfaction from our Customers, convince us that we are right in buying only the best goods in the market. We would direct special attention to our American Rubbers and Overshoes for Men, Women and Children. Having taken advantage of a break in the American Market, we are in a position to sell these Goods at as low price as you will pay for inferior goods elsewhere.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Is booming as usual; being direct Importers of English and Scotch Tweeds, Worsteds, and Trouserings, we can make Clothing to order as cheap as they can be bought in Canada. Mr. Stoddart, being still in charge of this Department, is a sufficient guarantee of a good fit.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the most seasonable Goods. Many lines in this Department are being sold at close wholesale prices.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, in fact **THE BIG STORE** is headquarters for everything you want. It would be impossible to enumerate, without monopolizing the columns of "The Tribune."

All kinds of **PRODUCE, POULTRY, MITTS and SOCKS**, taken in exchange for Goods.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

THE BIG STORE.

A. A. RICHARDSON,

Main street, Deseronto.

Manager.

WRECKED.

AN OCEAN ROMANCE.

CHAPTER II.

A week passed, and Angus Marriot still remained at Holyrood. He liked the place and the free unconventional life; the boating and fishing were excellent, and he soon became a great favorite with the fishermen, by whom he was regarded as a "free, effable chap," and wonderfully cute and knowing for a "Southern." Southern being regarded by the maritime mind as a distinguished being who were to be pitied rather than blamed for the accident of birth which deprived them of the superior qualities of mind and body peculiar to inhabitants of the "North Country." He joined in their amusements, went out fishing with them, and spent many an hour out on the wide ocean, lying in the boat smoking his pipe and listening dreamily to the ripple of the waves and watching the starry sky. Or—what he liked still better—scurrying along before the wind with the white spray dashing into his face. He became clever in handling and managing a boat, and picked up a large vocabulary of nautical words and phrases which he delighted to herald his conversation with Olive, and which—to use the young lady's own words—he mixed up and muddled together till it was impossible to make head or tail of them.

Notwithstanding all his maritime amusements however, he found plenty of time to devote to the pleasant task of entertaining Miss Neelson, and to spend at her cottage, where he was always a welcome visitor. Madame Durand, who, "for the sake of her beloved pupil, had consented to expatriate herself from the world which she loved, and to hide herself in this desolate village," was charmed with Angus's courteous manner and the respectful attention with which he listened to her stories of France under the ancient regime, the departed glories of which she was never weary of recounting. She did not however altogether approve of the sudden intimacy which had sprung up between her charge and Angus Marriot, of the long walks and boating excursions which they took together, and which, owing to her infirmity and old age, she was unable to join. It was scarcely come if it, the old lady used to sigh, to herself as she watched the two young people setting out on their long rambles, but it was but of a piece with the rest—nothing at all. It was as if she were according to Madame's notions, and Olive was wifely, and would have her own way; so Madame wisely held her peace, and looked on in silence.

Life grew very full and beautiful to Olive in these days. A happiness greater than she had ever known before, which she never experienced again in the full perfection and completeness came to her in those pleasant summer days and made her life beautiful. She had been happy and content enough before; but she was infinitely happier now, though she would have been puzzled to tell the cause of her light-heartedness. It was the old story over again; the old beautiful story of a girl's first unconscious love. But Olive never dreamed at this, like most girls, she had a dream of a beautiful day, of a perfect being who should be her hero and lover at once, godlike enough to be adored, human enough to love and be loved. And Angus, though he was no hero, but only an ordinary young man, yet possessed every quality necessary to make and perfect a woman's happiness. He had told Olive much of his past life during that long ramble. He had intended, when quite a young man, to enter the Church; but he had long since decided that he was unfitted for that vocation, and for the last seven years he had earned his living by writing for newspapers and magazines.

"He was not a big gun, by any means, not even a successful novelist," he told Olive, with a genial laugh; but he held a good appointment on an influential daily paper, and was the editor of a magazine then winning golden opinions from the critics. Several of his own papers had been singled out for special approval, and perhaps some day he might do better things still.

Olive felt that his arrival and his constant society had brought a new element into her life, aroused higher aims and hopes in her heart. He had a quick wit, a ready speech, and a tongue which was wily enough to coax a bird off a tree! And he was so brave, and true and honest, it was small wonder if the girl unconsciously grew to look up to him and love him with all the strength of her nature! She grew so pretty in these days that the people turned to look at her as she went down the street, and that after all she would be as pretty as her mother in her best days. But only old Margery guessed the cause of her darling's new beauty and happiness, and she shook her head and looked on and waited in silence.

One other person beside Margery watched and noted. And this was Dick Haythorne, Olive's cousin. He was a handsome fellow, five or six years older than Olive, one of the most skillful and daring of all the fishermen on the North-East Coast. It was a foregone hope to see him—Dick Haythorne was sure to be first and foremost, stimulating his mates to great deeds of heroism with his cool disregard of danger and self. Olive was very fond of him. They had been playfellows as children, many a time Dick had carried her in his arms; he had taught her to row and swim, and they had shared many a scrap together, and they had loved each other enough, when the parting came and Olive—then a brown faced girl of fifteen—had gazed round his neck and which only a few minutes before was bounding over the waves like a living love him always, and some day to come back to him, and the old time.

No one but Dick himself knew how far that promise, and the thought of what might possibly be some day, had gone to keep him free from the temptations and the evils of his class, how hard he had striven to live a pure, brave life—a life which should be worthy of her! And now she had redeemed her promise, she had come back, and yet everything was different, Dick thought! It was not his old playmate who had come back to him, but a tall, graceful young prince, who had come with his long, straight legs, and gave him back in return a quiet affection and friendship, which was true and staunch enough, but which—Dick said—had never a spark of warmer feeling. Home had long since died; but Dick's love remained as strong as ever. He was old enough to remember the story of Olive's mother's unhappy marriage, and he dreaded lest the old tale should be repeated! So he too—as well as Margery—watched and waited in silence. And so the weeks went on, with love and jealousy, went on in their flowery way unheeding, and were unexpectably happy.

"What a fine fellow that cousin of yours is!" Angus remarked to Olive one evening as they were returning from a saunter along the beach, and saw Dick walking with them. The cockles, with his net over his shoulder, talking to a group of fishermen. "I wish he didn't dislike me so much."

"Does he dislike you? What bad taste!" said Olive severely.

"Yes. I don't know why, but I am sure he is suspicious of me," answered Angus, stroking his beard gravely. "I always have an uneasy consciousness when his company that my mortal nature is being turned inside out and dissected and generally condemned! And I wished he liked me. Old Dan!—as my esteemed mother is commonly called—was telling me last night of his heroism during the storm last winter."

"Yes!" Olive's eyes brightened at the recollection—"he is a brave fellow, and he has been a friend to me in the past, and I trust friend a girl ever had! I don't know what I should do without dear old Dick! We have been playfellows since childhood."

"Ah!" Angus gave a searching look into his companion's face, but Olive was unconscious of the scrutinizing gaze. He did not speak again for a few moments, but walked on silently by her side with a thoughtful face. Olive paused as they reached the peripatetic path which was the nearest way to her cottage, and held out her hand.

"I must say good night; I promised Madame to be home early. She gets irate if I stay out late, and declares my comings in is not come in! I fail," she said, smiling.

"Irate! Why should she? Can't she trust you with me?" asked Angus gently.

He held her hand tightly as she spoke, and his bright eyes looked into hers with an expression of infinite love and tenderness in their clear depths that startled Olive. While she hesitated, trying vainly to withdraw her hand, just as Angus Haythorne approached and looked sharply at the lovers. Olive's hand still lay in Marriot's, the blush was still lingering on her cheek, and, although she did not know it, she was shining in her secret joy. Dick, who was standing near, suddenly gave a backward glance, and with a firm resolution animating his mind, he stopped, and addressed Marriot—

"You asked me a few nights ago to show you the rocks where the Firey struck, last winter air," he said, in an odd constrained voice. "I can take you now, if you care to go; it is low tide, and the rocks are all out."

"Thanks! should like it very much," Angus, delighted to accept the smallest olive branch from Dick, dropped Olive's hand and turned to him eagerly. "Will you go with us, Miss Olive?"

"Yes, Olive! It is best; home—it is a rough road," Dick interrupted hastily; and Olive laughed.

"That means I am not wanted. Why, I have been with that rock scene of times!" she said, smiling. "Why, Dick, have you forgotten how you used to carry me over the rough places?"

"Ay, lass, but you are over big to carry now," he answered, hoarsely. "Times have changed since then! Are you ready, sir?"

"Quite!" Angus took off his hat and waved it in a parting salute, as Olive ran lightly up the rocky path, then turned and followed his guide.

It was a very short walk. Dick led the way across the sands, saying very little, and that little only in answer to Marriot's questions, but always with his head held erect and that look of steady gravity. His dark eyes, till now absent of the rocks, were only a few moments before a steamer with all hands on board had struck and gone to pieces one winter night.

"That is the rock, out there," Dick said, pointing to a high range near, even though the tide was low, the waves were dashing with an angry roar. "She struck there and went to pieces almost instantly. There wasn't one of her crew left!"

"That must have been a terrible night," and Angus shuddered at the picture which his imagination called up. "Did you see it?"

"Ay, I saw it. I have seen as many shipwrecks as the pictures in the book of suppressed passion in his face deepening every moment: "and a terrible sight it was to see a fine vessel, which only a few minutes before was bounding over the waves like a living

thing, lying crushed and broken and tossed helplessly on the waves, and there were many more such scenes as that."

"Why do you mean?" Marriot looked wonderingly into Dick's stern face; and Dick turned and looked straight into his eyes with a long searching gaze.

"I mean there are some who make shipwreck of body and soul, sir," he said slowly. "I mean there are some men, I don't know how many, who come with their lying tongues and take away, and steal a girl's heart, and save her life into the bargain, only to make her a wreck of her body and soul, to cast her back crushed and ruined on the mercy of the world!" Olive's father was one of these.

"And you think I am another?" Angus flashed angrily as he spoke.

"That is what I want to find out," Dick answered steadily. "My cousin is very dear to me. I have loved her since she was a child, and I have seen her raised his brow, and his face was raised as steady as usual, a foot from the ground."

"And I feel to educate myself, to raise myself in the hope that some day I may be worthy of her. Oh, yes," as Angus started and bit his mouth shut impatiently. "I did, ridiculous as I dare say it seems to you, but I was young, and I was in love with her. Then, directly I saw her, I knew it was of no use. But all the same, and because I love her, her happiness is my care; and, by Heaven, the man who wrongs it, who casts a shadow on it, shall answer to me for it!"

Marriot looked at his excited face gravely.

"Why do you say this to me?" he asked.

The other laughed scornfully.

"Do you think I'm blind?" he said. "You have won her heart with your fine speeches and your ways, and perhaps it is no wonder—he gave a look of grudging admiration at his rival's tall straight figure and pleasant refined face—but, all the same, I want to ask you one question. You tell me that you are a gentleman, and I am an ignorant fisherman, but we will put the difference in our station aside for a moment, and only remember that we are standing here together under Heaven's eye, and as equal man and man, tell me this—Do you mean fair by the girl?"

Clear and bright, but with an awful anxiety lurking in his eyes, he looked into Marriot's face, bright and dauntless and shining with a calm happy gleam. Marriot's eyes returned his intense gaze.

"And if I had to tell you that I love her dearly," he said slowly, "that my greatest wish in life is to make her my wife—what then?"

Dick's eyes dropped, and a strong shiver shook his stalwart form. He turned away, and stood silently watching the retreating tide as it gathered up the shells and seaweed and sent them back to the bosom of their great mother ocean. Alas, it was not only the shells and seaweed which poor Dick saw drifting away beyond his reach! It was some time before he could get his voice sounded very hoarse and broken.

"What can I say except to bid you be worthy of her?" he answered; and then, without another word, he turned and walked quickly away.

Marriot found a letter awaiting him when he returned to his room that evening. It was from the editor of the paper on which he was employed, asking him to return at once to town. Marriot was sorry, but not surprised at the summons. His holiday had already expired, and his head was aching, and he felt that he had no excuse to linger, though he felt very reluctant to leave Holyrood. On one point he was quite decided. He would speak to Olive of his hopes and wishes before he left, and say to her in plain words the consent which he could not but hope she would give. He had arranged to walk with her next morning to a part of the coast which they had not as yet explored. He could not have a better opportunity than this, he thought, as he went to meet her next morning at the usual trysting place, and saw her coming along the sands, looking sweet and happy, and her surprise when he came, cap perched coquettishly on her dark head.

A little to his surprise, she was not alone. Mr. Deane, the Squire and principal landowner in the neighborhood, was walking by her side.

He was a little shrivelled-up-looking man, who lived all alone in his grand house, and had neither "chick nor child" to succeed him in his vast possessions. It was a long time since he had been in the village, where a tradition that he had sold his soul to the Evil One prevailed. He would never have Christian burial, the people used to say, as their hearts were so wicked, and so he had been expelled. The atrocities were found out by a neighbor, who was aroused by the girl's cries, and visited the house. The child perished, and Mrs. White, her mother, was so distressed, that she was expelled. Marriot compelled her to stand on a red-hot stove until it was unbearable. One mode of punishment was to thrust pins through her ears and fasten her to the wall. Another, driving needles through her tongue and tacking it to the window-sill. On one occasion, Ida was held under a pump and a stream pumped in her head until she was so choked that the Whites could not revive her, and were compelled to get the help of neighbors. When in the child's body was found covered with black and white marks, the marks of human glands had pinched her, while her back was a net-work of cord-like ridges where the whip had been applied. The girl has been taken charge of by the authorities.

Marriot looked down into her eyes with a frank, admiring gaze.

"Because I find, first place, you are not the girl to sell yourself," he replied; "and, in the second, because I should not allow it, if you were."

"And, in the third, because I should be of yours, if I did!" Olive retorted.

She looked up with a sunny smile as she spoke; and, as she said, she smiled, her eyes dropped, and her heart bores fast and nervously as she met Marriot's eyes.

"Don't you let me make it my business, darling?" he said, in a soft voice. "Won't you take me instead, Olive?"

And then, as the sweet eyes looked the answer which the shy lips refused to give, he bent his head and covered the blushing face with kisses.

"If I could only be sure it is a good thing for you," Olive said an hour afterward, as they sat on the roots in blissful oblivion of time and place, and talked of their future; "but I cannot. What will all your friends—your mother especially—say to you, if you marry an ignorant country girl like me?"

"Say? Why, what should they say, my love, but that I have won the prettiest and sweetest little wife in the world!" Angus asked, smiling, and his little eyes twinkled. "I should like to see the world evade!" Olive shook her head.

"That is nonsense!" she said rather impatiently. "It is very sweet to hear you say so, and to believe you mean it; but they will not look at me through your spectacles, and I shall not be able to think my love would bring you harm or trouble"—and here the sweet voice faltered a little—"dearly as I love you, I will rather risk, ten times rather—go away and never see you again!"

"What a hard-hearted little girl you must be even to contemplate such a thing!" cried Marriot, in a half-amused, half-tender voice. "I do believe it is the thought of this little girl's beginning to frighten you! But I don't intend to let you go so easily, I can assure you. I am not a rich man, my pet, and I can't afford you a very luxurious home; but I can promise you this—I shall not let my Clapham. Now are you satisfied?"

"Not quite," And the serious look deepened in Olive's eyes; her face grew grave and thoughtful, and there came a look of quiet resolution round her red lips which Marriot had never seen before. "I am thinking, dear, that as we have known each other such a very short time—why, it is only three weeks since we first met!—that perhaps it will be better to wait a little, before we go to call ourselves engaged just yet. Now be patient!"—she raised her hand and gently placed it on his arm, and the soft touch stilled the hurried words of protestation and remonstrance which were about to issue—"Let us settle it in this way—it will not make any real difference, you know. We will wait three months, and during those months, we will not see or write to each other. If I shall go back to your work and your pleasures and friends, and I will stay here among mine; then, after that, if we are both in the same mind, it shall be as you ask."

"I certainly shall not agree to that," Angus answered decisively. "Not even if you wait for three months. It is absurd!"

Olive looked up with a beautiful smile of perfect confidence in her clear eyes.

"Yes, you will, dear," she declared proudly, "because I think it is best, and also because it is the first request I have asked my lover, and he would not refuse my first I know."

Marriot bent and kissed the pleading lips.

"Very well; it is a hard condition; but I must consent, I suppose," he said half impatiently. "It shall be as you will. Since you doubt my constancy, I am willing you should have a test of it."

"Ah, but if it is my own constancy I doubt!" said Olive, with her sweet serious smile. "I may change too, you know."

But in her heart she knew full well there was no fear that that would ever come to pass.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HUMAN FIENDS.

Torturing a Girl—Pinning Her Ears and Tongue to the Wall.

A telegram from Wallingford, Vt., relates a revolting story of the inhuman treatment of Ida Terry, thirteen years old, by her guardians, Joseph White and wife. When she was two years of age she was left in their charge by her father, who went west. Since then the latter has paid \$100 a year for her support. White and wife were arrested for maltreatment of the child, and only fined \$5 and the latter \$10. The next night three masked men caught White in his barn, and after beating him ordered him to leave town. Both of the Whites were charged with the crime, but have since been expelled. The atrocities were found out by a neighbor, who was aroused by the girl's cries, and visited the house. The child perished, and Mrs. White, her mother, was so distressed, that she was expelled. Marriot compelled her to stand on a red-hot stove until it was unbearable. One mode of punishment was to thrust pins through her ears and fasten her to the wall. Another, driving needles through her tongue and tacking it to the window-sill. On one occasion, Ida was held under a pump and a stream pumped in her head until she was so choked that the Whites could not revive her, and were compelled to get the help of neighbors. When in the child's body was found covered with black and white marks, the marks of human glands had pinched her, while her back was a net-work of cord-like ridges where the whip had been applied. The girl has been taken charge of by the authorities.

THINGS USEFUL.

The following miscellaneous directions about useful things are condensed from the Scientific American, and they may be therefore considered reliable:—

HAIR OIL.—To remove the hair and prevent it from falling out the following is frequently used: Castor oil, one-half pint; alcohol 90 per cent., one-half pint; tincture of cantharides, one half ounce; of bergamot, 2 drachms; of cedar oil, 1 drachm; of sweet oil, 1 drachm. Tincture of cantharides and glycerine mixed together is a more active compound and is frequently used for the same purpose.

SQUARING SHOES.—There is no satisfactory cure for a squaky shoe. It will sometimes cure itself, from getting wet, or as it gets older and the parts better set together. The squeak generally comes from the inner sole not fitting well in its place, but may also come from the shank piece, or counter, or other parts.

OPHELION'S SOAP.—White Castile soap, 2 pounds; 2 pounds of olive oil, 5 ounces; oil of rosemary, 1 ounce; oil of orange, 2 ounces; rectified spirits, 1 gallon; dissolve in a corked bottle by the heat of a steam bath. It is a toilet soap, which is cool, bracing, and acts as a tonic. It is used in a bottle of 16 ounces; immediately put it in a bottle, cork close, and tie over with bladder. It will be very fine, solid, and transparent.

PRESERVING POSTS.—Coal tar is a good preservative for wood of any kind, and contains the antiseptic principle of creosote. If applied hot by dipping the ends of the post in a kettle of hot tar, you will accomplish all that can be desired. The creosote costs more, and both can generally be obtained where there are gas works.

COPYING INK.—Mix about ten parts of jet black writing ink and 1 part of glycerine. This, if used on glazed paper, will not dry for hours, and will yield two fair, neat copies by simple pressure of the hand in any good letter copy book. The writing should be sufficiently fine nor the strokes uneven or heavy. To prevent setting off the leaves after copying should be removed by blotting paper. By changing the quantity of glycerine you can get an ink which will give several copies.

POLISHING STARCH FOR COLLARS.—Melt 2½ pounds of the very best paraffine wax over a slow fire. When liquefied, remove from the fire, and stir in 100 drops of citronella. Have a number of round new pie tins clean and dry; place them on a level table and coat them slightly with sweet oil, and pour about 6 tablespoonful of the mixture into each tin. The pan may be floated in water to cool the contents.

When the mixture is to be cut or stamped out with a tin cutter into small cakes about the size of a peppermint lozenge. Two of these cakes added to each pint of starch will cause the smoothing iron to impart the finest possible finish to mullin or linen, besides perfuming the clothes in first-class style.

FOR DANDRUFF.—V. C. T. writes: I am troubled with dandruff in my whiskers, and my hair is falling out; I have tried tonic washings, oil, without any success. Can you recommend anything? A. A serviceable application is two drachms of borax dissolved in a pint of camphor water, washing with it once or twice a week. Much benefit may also be derived by washing with tepid water, agitated with a piece of quill bark until a strong lather is produced; or with water containing salt of tartar in the proportion of two quinquarts of the salt to a pint of tepid water.

BAKING POWDER.—J. M. F. wants to get a formula for making a cheap baking powder. A. Take of tartaric acid, 15 oz.; sodium bicarbonate, 16 oz.; starch, 1 lb.; or ammonium carbonate, 2 lb. Powder the articles separately (with the exception of ammon. carb.) and dry each thoroughly, then rub through a fine sieve until a uniform mixture is obtained, the ammonium carb. being reduced to a fine powder. The mixture is now ready for use. Ammonium may also be left out, but its use favors the production of a finer and whiter bread than can be obtained without it.

DISINFECTANT.—Ordinary blue 5 pounds is dissolved in water contained in a vessel which may be heated by means of a water bath, care being taken to stir from time to time. When all the blue is melted, 1 pound of commercial nitric acid is gradually added in small quantities. This addition creates an effervescence and a disengagement of red nitrous fumes. When all the acid has been passed in, the vessel is withdrawn from the fire, and the contents left to cool. This blue may be kept for a long time even in uncorked vessels.

SHOE BLACKING.—For paste shoe blacking mix one part of ivory black, one-half treacle, and one-half sweet oil, then add one-fourth oil of vitriol and one-eighth hydrochloric acid. Dilute each ingredient with three times its weight of water before mixing. Rub the black treacle and oil of vitriol in a fine powder, treacle 1 pound, one-quarter pint of sperm oil. Rub the black well together, add the treacle, and mix. Another recipe is to mix one part of sweet oil, and 1 pint weak beer. Mix them gradually together until cold.

An old colored woman at Glasgow, Ky., was struck on a day last summer by the humming of a swarm of wasps, which as they passed over her cabin. She ran out, and by ringing bells and beating a tin pan induced them to settle in a tree in her yard. She then cut the tree and with a small broom, swept the swarm into her apron, descended, and, as nothing else was handy, emptied her capture into a nail keg. They prospered, and she now has a good start in the bee line.

For a long time past the head man of the *Petit Journal*, who used to be a workman at three francs a day, has made an average of two million francs a year. It is claimed that the *Petit Journal* has a circulation of 800,000 copies a day.

The Daily Star

VOL. II.

DESERONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1885.

NO. 27

THE TRIBUNE.

Published every Friday Morning.

THE DESERONTO NEWS CO., (Limited),
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One copy, \$1.00 per year
in advance. Single copies, 5 cents. Strictly in advance.
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THIS HOUSE HAVING RECENTLY HAD MANY
improvements is now in excellent condition and
affords public patronage. Terms moderate. Con-
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throughout, in the latest style. Large and
convenient Sample Rooms, and every accommodation
and comfort for guests. The Bar is supplied with
best imported and domestic liquors and Cigars.
Charges moderate. First-class Livery in connection.
Good Yard and Stables attached.
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THIS HOUSE IS VERY CONVENIENT FOR
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on the corner of Main and Mill streets. The Bar
is supplied with all the finest domestic and imported
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First-class hacks connecting with all
trains. Street cars pass the door every five
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cipal of Banking and Actual Business Depart-
ment.
J. A. McDONALD, City Editor of the
Kingston News, Superintendent of Photo-
graphy Department.
L. W. BRECK, experienced Operator, late
of the Dominion Telegraph Company, Super-
intendent of the Telephone Department.

LECTURERS:

R. T. WALKER, Q. C., Commercial Law,
D. H. McFARLANE, Q. C., Science of Wealth,
T. B. GRANT, Principal of Queen's Univer-
sity, Commercial Ethics.



DR. IRISH, L.D.S.

DENTIST, TRENTON, ONT., will be at
Deseronto House, Deseronto, every
Wednesday punctually. He will furnish
full cases of artificial teeth for \$7.00 each.
1st and 2nd cases, 75c. each tooth. Will
use gas or vitalized air for extracting teeth
without pain. Particular attention given
to the treatment and filling of diseased
teeth. Business hours from seven a.m. to
four p.m.



Ontario Liquor License Act.

To Tavernkeepers, Shopkeepers and all
others whom it may concern:—

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
that applications for Licenses for the
sale of Liquor in the License district of East
Hastings, for the

LICENSE YEAR OF 1885-6

Dating from the first day of May next, will
be received at Read, Post Office. All ap-
plications must be made on or before the
first day of April, to

M. LALLY,

Inspector and Secretary.

By order of the Commissioners.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO'Y

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DESERONTO, ONT.

LOW RATES.



Napanee, Tamworth

QUEBEC RAILWAY.

NAPANEE VALLEY LINE.

Time Table No. 5.

IN EFFECT JANUARY 5, 1885.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.			
STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.	
	P.M.	P.M.	
Napanee	Leave 1 05	6 00	
Belleville	" 1 20	6 15	
Thompson's Mills	" 1 30	6 20	
Yarker	" 1 37	6 27	
Colborne	" 1 40	6 30	
Colborne	" 1 45	6 35	
Colborne	" 2 00	6 55	
Colborne	" 2 05	7 00	
Colborne	" 2 10	7 08	
Colborne	" 2 20	7 18	
Colborne	" 2 30	7 28	
Colborne	" 2 35	7 33	
Colborne	" 2 45	7 40	
Colborne	Arrive 2 50	7 45	

Caring for the Colts.

Sowing Red Clover Seed.

Practical Suggestions.

Scene—A railway train. Dialogue between a husband and wife, who have enjoyed several years of wedded bliss: The wife—"My dear, let me see your newspaper a moment." The husband—"Certainly, my dear, as soon as we come to a tunnel."

FASHION NOTES.

Underwear.

3162 Ladies' Russian Jacket. 7 Sizes.
39 to 42 inches, Bust Measure.
Price, 25 cents.

3174 Ladies' Trimmed skirt. 6 sizes.
20 to 30 in., Waist Measure.
Price, 30 cents.



5190 Girls Dress. 2 to 10 years.
Price, 20 cents.

3186 Boys' Dress. 6 Sizes
2 to 7 years.
Price, 20 cents.

Children's Dress.

A square finish to the neck of a dress is one of the simplest ways of imparting a dressy appearance, and is particularly becoming to girls. It may be filled in with lace, or tucked muslin, or insertion and tucking, or a gathered front, or it may be left open and trimmed with lace.

A New War Ship.

When a man is in love he fancies every wrinkle a dimple.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Over Half of Those who Speak it Inhabitants of the United States.

English is now spoken by all but some 500,000 of the 37,000,000 persons in the British Islands, by 53,000,000 out of 56,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, by 4,000,000 persons in Canada, 3,000,000 in Australia, 1,700,000 persons in the West Indies, and perhaps by 1,000,000 in India and the other British colonies. This brings up the total to 100,000,000, which cannot be very far from the truth.

His Wife's Hoardings.

These articles, it is supposed, had been collected by Mrs. Clark in her husband's thriving days, and her mania took the form of hiding them. Probably \$500 worth of goods had thus been laid away. The unexpected find has not only relieved the pressing needs of Clark and his family but has furnished him with means once more to engage in business.

Indian Woods

A Remarkable Act.

"The Mite'y Dollar"—That made up of church-collection pennies.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1885.

WHATSOEVER effect the next general election in Great Britain will have on the strength of the two great political parties, which are striving for ascendancy in the House of Commons, it is quite evident that it will bring great accessions of strength to Mr. Parnell, the leader of the Irish Home Rulers. It is generally supposed that he will carry three-fourths, if not more, of the Irish constituencies, and that the Irish vote will turn the scale in forty or fifty English and Scotch constituencies. If these predictions should be realized, it is clear that Mr. Parnell will hold the balance of power in the new parliament, and that no government will be able to hold office without his friendship. The leaders of both parties are already basing their calculations on these facts, and making advances to the Irish leader, with a view of gaining his support. The present administration has been obliged at different times to make pledges to the home-ruled, and Sir Stafford Northcote has caused intense dissatisfaction among Irish Conservatives because he did not oppose the provisions of the new Redistribution Bill, by which Ulster will lose several seats in the House. The Irish party under the skillful guidance of their leader are pursuing the true method of gaining their demands. The policy of threats and force only defeats its purpose, and Mr. Parnell is astute enough to see and act upon the plan of securing Ireland's rights by true constitutional methods. That he will succeed in this way in gaining home rule for Ireland we have not the least doubt. By home rule we do not mean separation, which is an impossibility, and the idle dream of only a small portion of the Irish party. The British parliament is now confessedly unable to attend to the multitudinous questions which arise in connection with the government of such a vast empire. Matters of provincial or local interest are, in consequence, frequently neglected, and much open discontent has resulted in London and Scotland. Scotland clamors for a member of the cabinet to look more closely after its interests, and there is a general opinion prevailing, that it will be necessary for the Imperial Parliament to relegate some of its functions to bodies entrusted with the management of matters of local import. All these facts sugar well for the granting of a measure of home rule to Ireland, and once this is granted, we feel confident that the relations between the two kingdoms would assume a more friendly character. There is a general disposition among statesmen of all classes to do everything to allay Irish dissatisfaction, and make reparation for past centuries of misrule.

VILLAGE COUNCIL.

March 16th, 1885.
The Council met in Council Room. Members present. The Reeve, presiding, and Councilors T. H. Nasmith, J. Edwards and W. Irvine.
The minutes of the last regular meeting and also of the special meetings of Feb. 17 and 18th, were read and adopted.
The Board of Health requested the Council to allow the Chief of Police to assume the duties of Health Inspector in this Village.
Moved by Mr. Nasmith, seconded by Mr. Edwards, that the request be granted. Carried.
Moved by Mr. Nasmith, seconded by Mr. Edwards, that this Council memorialize the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa to have all Indian cheques payable at Deseronto. Carried.
Council adjourned.
R. N. IRVINE, Clerk.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A terrible blizzard raged in Michigan this week.
No change is reported in Gen. Grant's condition.
There are 400,000 railway men in England.
It is said that cholera has again appeared at Toulon.
The Canadian voyagers left Korti for home last Thursday.
Senator Benson, of St. Catharines, died at Ottawa on Wednesday, aged 78 years.
Advices from Calcutta report a damaging drought in the tea and indigo districts.
Two polygamists in Utah are being prosecuted by the U. S. authorities.
General Farnham, President of Canada, died suddenly last Thursday morning.
Gen. Graham has ordered the natives of Suakim to be dispersed.
An improvement in business is reported from New York and also from the iron districts of Ohio, etc.
Gen. Woods and the troops of his command have arrived at Korti from Gakdali wells.
Thousands of colliers in South-West Yorkshire have been notified of a ten per cent reduction in wages.
The dynamiters expelled from France took refuge in Switzerland, but have been compelled to remove from that country.
With the exception of riots at Pardonville and Lurgan, in Ireland, the past week has passed off very quietly in Ireland.
The Gordon memorial is to be a great hospital and sanitarium to be erected at Port Said.
It is reported that President Cleveland declined today as a mediator between France and China.
The insurgents in Cochín China are engaged in a general massacre of European residents.
England has protested against the treatment of lead by France as contraband of war.

The people of Paris are crying out loudly against the increased price of bread consequent on the increased duties on grain.
Paris is excited over the publication of a book which discloses rank corruption during the administration of Gambetta and other Republican leaders.
Leon, the king of the air, a tight rope performer, fell from a cable stretched across the street at Stockton, Cal., and broke his neck.
The members for Lewis and West Northumberland have been unseated by the Supreme Court for bribery and corruption by agents.
Some Moorish tribes attacked Spanish officials who were landing with a flag of truce and there is great excitement in Spain in consequence.
The Irish Conservatives in the Commons regulate the death of Sir Stafford Northcote because he accepted the Redistribution Bill.
Northcote has been received from the Canadian Pacific Railway to stop all work of surveying at Coal Harbor, B. C., and the engineering staff has been discharged.
Two hundred and seventeen miners were imprisoned by the explosion of fire damp in a colliery near Saarbrücken, Germany. Large numbers perished.
Seven men were caught in the snow storm of last Saturday on their way from Cork to London. Three of them were badly frozen and one died from exposure.
The bodies of two men who had been frightfully lacerated to death with knives were found on the railway track between Cork and London. The murders are supposed to have been committed by robbers.
Steak and crushing mills, Belton's corn warehouse and a portion of the corn exchange at Hull, Eng., were destroyed by fire on Monday evening. Loss \$100,000.
The Corporation of Dublin have refused by a vote of 41 to 17, to present an address to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Ireland.
Twenty Chinese immigrants were forbidden to land at Victoria, B. C., by the British authorities. The action is in direct opposition to Dominion and Imperial authorities.
Zobeh Pasha in whom the late Gen. Gordon reposed so much confidence, has been arrested with his son and several Egyptian notables, who are all charged with treasonable communication with the Mahdi. Zobeh will be exiled to Cyprus.
The revolution still continues in Columbia and battles are fought every day. Several towns have fallen into the hands of the rebels and English and American forces have been landed at different points to protect foreign interests.
Northwestern Indians are dying in large numbers from a singular disease, the first symptoms of which are stiffening of the knees and joints, from which death soon follows. Chicken-pox and diphtheria have taken off many more, and they are in a generally starving condition.

DISTRICT.

Brookville will have a broom factory.
The small-pox cost Kaladar \$679.66.
Hay and straw are both said to be scarce in North Hastings.
Odessa will have a handsome brick schoolhouse at a cost of \$4,000.
A lodge of Oddfellows is shortly to be formed in Mallorytown.
The ice in Portsmouth harbor is said to be 4 feet 9 inches thick.
Belleville curiers have again defeated their Trenton brethren at the roarin' game.
The Chicago bicyclists will reach Belleville on Monday morning, July 21st.
Campbellford has risen to its proper dignity and has now a roller rink.
Mr. Warrington, of Belleville, shipped 2000 boxes of cheese to Liverpool this week.
Miss Caton, of Newburgh, owns a copy of the *Upper Canada Herald*, bearing date, April 1st, 1820.
Kingston requires eight more school rooms in order to afford sufficient accommodation for pupils.
John M. Delfo, a prominent merchant of Tweed, died suddenly of heart disease, last Sunday.
Joseph Thresher, aged 91 years, the oldest resident of Thurlow, was buried last Sunday.
Mr. Livingston, a student of Queens College, has been selected as the pastor of the Newburg Presbyterian church.
One of the pall-bearers at a funeral at Verona got disgracefully drunk, mocked the clergyman and used indecent language.
It is said that the Salvation Army and roller rinks are interfering sadly with Belleville saloons.
Belleville, L.O.O.F., Belleville, will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the order by attending church in a body on Sunday, April 26th.
Belleville does not make much progress with the solution of the ferry question, its people being almost as apathetic as those of Deseronto as to that important matter.
Fred Reese, a youth of 13 years of age, employed on Mr. O'Neill's farm in Tyendinaga, suddenly became insane, and has been committed to the county jail.
A sawmill near Norwood owned by Mr. Birdall was destroyed by fire last week.
By the third time the mill was destroyed by fire.
Clifford Jones, engineer at the Stove Foundry, Belleville, received serious injuries by falling into the balance wheel of the engine, where he was crushed and mangled.
The *Wiley* states that seven years ago navigation was open, and the Pierpont carried an excursion from Gananoque to Kingston on 17th March.
Joseph P. Huyck, of Belleville, celebrated his 91st birthday on Saturday. He was made a Mason in 1819, and is the oldest Mason in the Dominion.
The Inspector of Weights and Measures valued 780 bottles belonging to the City of Belleville Milk Company, as they did not contain the quantity of milk stated on the label.
A panic, caused by some plaster falling from the ceiling of the vestibule, occurred at Belleville. Fortunately no one was injured.
A deputation has gone to Ottawa to ask government for a grant for a telegraph cable to connect Amherst Island with the main land. The proposed line will cost \$1,300.
At the meeting of Kingston Presbytery permission was given to the congregation of Shamoville and Melrose to sell their old church property in order to buy a new site. It was also decided to give an increased grant

BIRTHS.

FOSTER.—At Deseronto, on March 14th, the wife of W. V. Foster, of a daughter.
JONES.—At Deseronto, March 17th, the wife of W. T. Jones, of a son.

DEATHS.

RUSSELL.—At Napanee, on Saturday, March 14th, Mary, relict of the late James Russell, aged 76 years.

Black Lyons Silks at THE BIG STORE, \$1.35 a yard, usually sold at \$1.75. Ladies are requested to compare the above with any silk in Canada at the same price.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the municipality of the Township of Tyendinaga, it was resolved that the Secretary assisted by the Chairman have a notice inserted in the local papers in said municipality, notifying the owners or occupiers of any and all property premises in said municipality of Tyendinaga, that they must thoroughly cleanse all cellars and basements and remove or cause to be removed all filth and refuse from such property or premises at a date not later than the 15th day of April next ensuing.

Dated at Shamoville this 13th day of March 1885.
(Signed) A. B. RANDALL, Secretary.
(Signed) A. McFARLANE, M.D., Chairman.

NOTICE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the owners or occupiers of any premises in the Village of Deseronto are required to have all filth or refuse removed before the 15th day of April in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act of 1884. Mr. Geo. Gurney, having been appointed Inspector, will examine all premises in the Village before the above date and any person failing to comply with the requirements of the Act will be prosecuted. Information as to the location of a dumping ground for filth and refuse, can be obtained from the inspector.

By Order
ROBT. N. IRVINE, Secretary.

2 ms.
INTERESTING TO LADIES.

Our lady readers can hardly fail to have their attention called this week to the latest combination of improvements in that most useful of all domestic implements, the "sewing machine."

As we understand it, a machine for family use should meet first of all these requirements: It should be simple in its mechanism; it should run easily; it should cut a wide range of work; it should be as nearly noiseless as possible; it should be light, handsome, durable and as cheap as is consistent with excellence throughout.

These conditions the "Light-Running New Home" certainly meets. It has also several very important and useful attachments and "extras" of its own, which go far to make good its claims to popular favor.
The "New Home" specially recommends itself to purchasers on account of its superior mechanical construction, ease of management and reasonable price. Over half a million have been sold in the past three years, all of which are giving universal satisfaction. This unrivaled machine is manufactured by the NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., Orange, Mass., and 30 Union Square, New York.

Dress Goods just opened at THE BIG STORE, including the New Buxton Shirtings, only 20 cents a yard.

SPRING WINDS AND COLDS.

Our early spring weather is peculiarly trying to delicate persons, and no one who has any affection of the chest, or bronchial tubes, should expose himself to high winds, especially the sea breeze, which blows from the east. As a rule, still, cold weather will never hurt anyone, if properly clothed, but if moderate weather is accompanied by cold winds, then beware. Nervous persons are usually ill headache, and general depression of the whole system, to be the result of a walk on a cold, damp, windy day. But there are many whose bodies are calloused to all such weather, and to these we would say, take the greatest pains to tone up the system so as to resist cold, and protect the body against sudden changes. Chest-protectors of silk, chamois skin, or even layers of newspapers, should be worn both back and front, for the lungs lie nearer the shoulders than the chest. It is the food which is digested that supports life. It is a good plan, too, to dash the neck, chest, and arms, every morning with cold water, rubbing them vigorously afterward, with a rough towel dipped in alcohol. Hot baths should only be taken at night, and cold ones in the morning. When a creepy, chilly sensation is felt, and the first symptoms of a cold appear, three or four drops of camphor on the tongue will do well, or a very strong decoction of pepper will produce a reaction, and frequently ward off the threatened attack. Healthful sleep is Nature's great restorer, and should always be procured, but by rational means alone; narcotics, except in extreme cases, are always to be avoided. A biscuit, a bowl of oatmeal porridge, or glass of warm milk, taken on retiring, will aid in drawing the blood from the brain, and produce sweet, healthy drosvousness. Bedroom windows should be ventilated and comfortable, and the bed-clothes warm, but not heavy. It is said that colds are often contracted in bed, and these will wear chests will do well to wear the lung-protector at night, as well as by day, as the portion of the frame most frequently unprotected is that between the shoulder blades.—A. C. Saxe, in *American Agriculturist* for March.

A large variety of Breakfast Cereals at THE BIG STORE.

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair cells to healthy action, and promotes a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the natural hair beautiful and abundant; keeps the scalp free from dandruff; prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

For a Suit of Clothes or a Good Overcoat

—AT—

MODERATE PRICES,

CALL AT

A. C. FLETT'S

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
Opera House Block, 214 Princess St., Kingston.

CUSTOM TRADE ONLY.

MONTREAL HOUSE.

Retiring from the Dry Goods Business.

MEAGHER & CO.

Have decided to close out their whole Stock at and below cost.

Great bargains will be given in every line as the goods must be sold.

Full particulars, with Prices in next week's paper.

MEAGHER & CO.

DESERONTO, ONT.

NEW DEPARTURE

Commencing Feb. 2nd, 1885, the following editions of THE DAILY GLOBE will be mailed to subscribers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain:
DAILY GLOBE—Morning Edition 3 mos. \$1.75 6 mos. \$2.50 12 mos. \$4.00
DAILY GLOBE—12 o'clock 1.00 2.00 4.00
DAILY GLOBE—5 o'clock 1.00 2.00 4.00
DAILY GLOBE—Saturday Morning Edition 35 65 1.25

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

SPECIAL TRIAL TRIP—TWO MONTHS

ONLY 15 CENTS

We want to increase our present large list of subscribers by ten thousand within the next 30 days, and for this purpose make the above liberal and unprecedented offer.
In addition to the above liberal offer we make the following: ANYONE SENDING US 15 cents and 6 subscribers will receive an extra copy for two months free.
\$1.50 and 10 subscribers will receive an extra copy for five months free.
\$2.25 and 15 subscribers will receive a copy of *Biography of the late George Brown*.
\$3.00 and 20 subscribers will receive a copy of *THE WEEKLY GLOBE* for one year free.
\$4.00 and 30 subscribers will receive a copy of *Saturday's DAILY GLOBE* one year free.
\$7.50 and 50 subscribers will receive a copy of *THE DAILY GLOBE* four months free.
\$15.00 and 100 subscribers will receive a copy of *THE DAILY GLOBE* one year free.
Subscribe now and secure reports of both Parliaments for only 15 cents.

THE GLOBE has special arrangements by which it possesses the sole right in Canada of publication of new novels by most of the leading writers in the world, such as WILKIE COLLINS, Mrs. Braddon, Austin McCarty, R. L. Farnham, Sarah Doane, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Hugh Conway, and others.

A story of extraordinary interest, entitled *WILLARD'S WEIRD*, by Miss Braddon, is now running in THE DAILY GLOBE, and will be continued till completed. It will be succeeded by a story from the powerful pen of J. H. R. McArthur, and after the last named story is completed there will follow one from R. L. FARNHAM, the famous novelist.

In addition to the regular continued story, there are always running in the 12 and 3 o'clock editions of DAILY, and in THE WEEKLY GLOBE one or more additional novels by authors of world-wide repute. In this manner readers get five or six complete novels each year.

AS AN AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER THE WEEKLY GLOBE IS UNSURPASSED.

SPURGEON'S SERMON

(Revised by Spurgeon's own hand, given every week in Saturday's DAILY GLOBE and in THE WEEKLY GLOBE, under special and exclusive arrangement for the Dominion of Canada. The Rev. C. C. Spurgeon is the best known, the most widely-read preacher in the world, and is always racy, practical and instructive.)

Address, THE GLOBE PRINTING CO.

TORONTO

FALL & WINTER.

We respectfully invite an inspection of our Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Which was never more complete and attractive, and at prices lower than we could ever offer before. Dress Goods in all the newest shades.

Mantle Cloths, Sateets, Ottoman Cords
And Brocades. New Ulsterings.
Black and Colored Velvets and Velvetens,
Black and Colored Silks,
Knitted Woolen Goods.
White and Grey Blankets.
Scarlet, Grey & Fancy Flannels,
White and Colored Canton Flannels.
Plain and Check Winceys.
Black and Colored Cashmeres, extra value.
Gents' Furnishings.
Hats, Caps and Furs.
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
A good assortment of Overcoats and Tweed Suits; also a full Stock of

FRESH GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

We buy all goods for Cash only. That means we are able to give our customers good value for their money. Give us a call and be convinced.

F. DONOGHUE & BRO.

BARDOLPH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Roads are in an impassable condition. Farmers looking for a good horse, and Miss Agnes Woodcock, of Macdonald, in visiting friends to Napanee.

The tea-meeting held in Bethany church on Wednesday evening, last passed off very successfully. Excellent addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Robinson and others. The choir furnished a most pleasing and handsome sum of \$30 was realized.

NAPANEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

There was a good market last Saturday. The prospects of the coming spring are very doubtful.

Mr. Garrett Taylor, of Deseronto, spent Sunday in town with his parents.

Miss Mary Fenwick has returned home after two weeks visit to friends in Enterprise.

John McConnell, Esq., of Syracuse, is en-joying a short visit to relatives in town.

Miss Alice Parish, of Port Hope, (formerly of Napanee) is renewing acquaintances in town.

D. J. Roblin Esq., of Napanee, has departed to become a citizen of Uncle Sam's Domain.

Miss Annie Yeomans, of Napanee, spent Sunday with her brother-in-law, Mr. P. Vanliver, of Morven.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Mary Russell, sister of the late Jas. Russell, at the advanced age of 76 years.

GREEN POINT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Mr. Thomas Roblin is confined to his bed with malarial fever.

Mr. Austin Vandusen sold a bay horse on Monday to W. F. Cranle, of Picton, for \$175. The animal was a splendid specimen of horseflesh.

Mr. Norman Reynolds, who has been dangerously ill for some time, is we are glad to learn, now improving.

Mrs. J. W. Roblin has been quite ill, and she has been attended by Dr. Newton.

Although many complain of hard times, Green Point intends to keep up its reputation in the line of improvements. Mr. Thos. Carman will make a large addition to his barn and stables. Mr. E. Carlett will erect a new home for his new wife.

A. Vandusen will erect an addition to his barn with improved cow and horse stabling, and D. B. Cole will put up a new fence and roofing house. Mr. Thomas Roblin is busy drawing and with the expectation of hauling his dwelling. Mr. J. J. Fraick, whose son, by the way, is ill with scarlet fever, talks of building a dwelling-house and barn.

DEMORESTVILLE.

From our own Correspondent.

The times seem to be very dull from a business point of view, but socially with visiting and parties &c, &c, they are pretty lively. The people seem determined to drive dull care away by one continued round of pleasure.

Last week Mr. & Mrs. John Butler, having recently moved into their splendid new residence, gave a large party to their married friends, who enjoyed a very pleasant evening till well on in the morning.

The next evening Mr. & Mrs. James Crawford gave an oyster supper at a large party of their young friends, who, it is needless to say, did ample justice to the good things so bountifully provided, after which they had a pleasant time until the wee sma' hours.

Mr. Cryn, our new M. D., has got settled in his new home among us and appears to be getting a good share of practice. We hope he may wish him all success.

A sad and nearly fatal accident happened to John, son of Joseph Allison, Esq. It appears he and his brother, who were chopping in the woods, and a tree falling lodged in another, and in some way struck the young man in the back. He was insensible for a time, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Moore, he is doing as well as can be expected.

READ.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. Joseph Bernard Doolan, son of Mr. John Doolan, of the 3rd concession, died very suddenly on the 9th inst, aged 23 years. He was buried at St. Charles cemetery.

Miss Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Cryn, who has been visiting at Mr. John Doyle's has returned home.

Mr. Francis Bartlam and Miss Bartlam, who have been visiting their friends Mr. & Mrs. Sargent, have returned to Tweed.

The Milk Routes for the Albert Cheese Factory were sold on the 9th inst. Mr. Michael Roddy takes the 6th con. at 97 cents per trip and Mr. Patrick Lally takes the 7th con. at 78 cents per trip.

Tuesday, being St. Patrick's Day, there was Divine Service in St. Charles' Church in the morning. In the evening an entertainment was given in the Hall by the Literary Association, the account of which will appear in your next issue.

We obtained a magnificent view here of the annual eclipse of the sun on Tuesday. Although the sky was for a time overcast with clouds, the solar orb was seen to great advantage.

The weather has been unusually severe during the past week. We have had a steady cold period, and on Sunday morning we had a very severe snow storm. The roads are badly drifted, and travelling at present is rather difficult.

Mr. Heautontimourous, of Stoney-batters, is causing considerable excitement here amongst social circles by his literary productions.

THE BUSINESS GAIT.

A good walking gait for a horse is best. Few farmers think of this; most of them want the colt to be a trotter. The trotter has been an awful curse to the farmer. It makes me sick to think of it. How many young men have got to the bad on account of it, and what good does it all do? The horses of to-day are not the horses of olden times, and what good does it all do? The horses of earlier days did more and harder work, lived longer and kept sounder than ours. They trot faster now, but what of that? It is a virtue, if it is, which makes vice. Teach the colt to walk, to start on a walk, and to keep on walking, and it is hidden good; such a colt will make a pleasant

driver and last longer, and will be worth a great deal more to a sensible man.

Break the colt before it is harnessed to any vehicle. It will make a safer and easily managed animal. I have such a horse, and the other day he saved the team because he would not runaway with him. He walked and turned in at home all right, with a big load of coal. The driver carelessly left them without tying and it was cold. A fast-walking horse will go further and faster than one broken by sprints, and do it faster and easier, and last longer. When a walking horse is pushed to trot it will walk every chance it gets and walks slow to get its breath and rest. A driving horse with a light draft can trot with more ease, but a good walker on a long heat will make the time much sooner than one could suppose. —(Franklin D. Curtis, Kirkby, Homestead, N. Y.)

SOCIAL AT MOUNT PLEASANT.

The Oyster Supper held at Mount Pleasant on Thursday, 12th inst. under the auspices of the Methodist congregation, proved a great success. There was a splendid audience who appreciated the programme and did ample justice to the bivalves and other delicacies provided by the ladies. The receipts footed up the handsome sum of \$41.70. The congregation desire to thank Deseronto people for kind assistance and aid in stating that much praise is due for the talent displayed by the visitors. The programme was well carried out in its entirety. Where all did well it would be invidious to make comparisons, but the debt by Mrs. A. Brown and Miss Stratton, and the solo by Rev. D. O. Crossley were especially worthy of commendation. We append the programme:—

PROGRAMME.

Quartette Miss Smith and Allison and Messrs Lyman & W. Smith.
Solo Miss Anderson (of Deseronto)
Reading Mr. Frank Smith.
Duet Rev. Mr. Crossley & Miss L. Anderson
Recitation Mr. Lyman.
Quartette Misses Anderson & Walker and Walker Bros.
Reading W. C. Stratton.
Solo Miss Vandusen (Selly.)
Duet Mrs. A. Brown and Miss Stratton.
Recitation Miss Vandusen (Selly.)
Quartette Misses Barnhart & Walker and Walker Bros.
Song (The Dear Old Farm) Rev. Mr. Crossley.
Recitation W. C. Stratton.
Solo Mrs. A. Brown & Miss Stratton.
Quartette Misses Walker & Lizzie Anderson and Walker Bros.
God Save the Queen.

HE HAD THE TRUE RAILROAD INSTINCT.

From the Ashtabula Telegraph: "The most remarkable railroad accident in my experience," said a superintendent Coull in answer to the question, "happened on the Newcastle road to the trackmaster. He was running down grade on a hand-car and was making fast time. The last gleam of twilight was all that was left to illuminate the scene. Suddenly the man saw the sheen of the cylinder head of an engine. The lights falling on their bright surfaces tended to disclose them first of all. Realizing that the engine was close upon him, and that what he did might be very costly, he sprang from his hand-car and plunged down a high embankment. He struck on a pile of stones and sustained severe but not fatal injuries. Curious to know what train had been at that point at that hour, he made inquiry and found that there was no train. The cylinder heads that he supposed he saw at dinner pails. Two section men were returning home from work, walking on one side of the track with their dinner pails in hand, and the waning light fell on the pails in such a manner as to give them the appearance of the cylinder heads of an engine. It was a curious accident, but it showed that the track-master had the instinct of a true railroad man. There was no time to wait and investigate, for had he done so and it had proven to be an engine, it would have been everlastingly too late."

The BIG STORE is headquarters for Canned Goods.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE THAT GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION

HAS NO EQUAL

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

THE HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE MASS.

30 UNION ST. N.Y. CHICAGO ILL.

ST. LOUIS MO. ATLANTA GA.

FOR SALE BY

FARMERS

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS. A new BLACKSMITH has arrived and you can now get your work done right at the BLACKSMITH'S SHOP on the premises of Mr. R. Jack, on Fourth and Main streets, Deseronto. We guarantee all our work. We have come to stay.

DELONG & CO.

Deseronto, Feb. 1885.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Deseronto News Company (Limited) will be held at their head office, Deseronto, on Saturday, the 21st of March, 1885, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m. for the election of Directors and other general purposes.

Deseronto, March, 13th, 1885.

THE CANADA WIRE MATTRESS CO.

Are manufacturing the best and cheapest mattresses in the market.

Any person in want of a good durable mattress at a moderate price, should call at the BIG STORE where the above

WATCHES CLOCKS JEWELLERY Silverware

NOVELTIES, ETC. A VARIETY TO SUIT ALL TASTES. CHEAP AT

G. E. SNIDER'S MAIN STREET. DESERONTO.

WARREN LELAND, whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND's farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly, gangrenous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and finally formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND's direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of much drinking, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases. We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his summer home, Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Jellison Hotel, Broadway, 7th and 8th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unexcelled purifier of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists, \$1, six bottles for \$5.



There you go again!

After all those new and good resolutions formed at the New Year, you've forgot all about that little bill you owe

Mc R A E

Who is now selling all goods in his lines, to suit the weather and the times. Why not invest in a good Coal Stove now, and secure the discount. A few of those famous patterns left. "Don't neglect that little bill, please." We want the money, and would like to see you on a clean leaf once more.

Cheap Groceries !!

Cheap Groceries !!

—AT THE—

INDIAN STORE

Just arrived a fresh lot of Groceries which we are selling at the following very low prices.

14 lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00.
17 lbs. Very Bright Sugar \$1.00.
18 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.
21 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.
17 lbs. Good Sugar \$1.00.

Other lines will be found equally as cheap.

Don't fail to give us a call and be convinced that you can save 25 cents on the dollar by buying your goods at the

INDIAN STORE.

WATSON KIRK.

THE BIG STORE.

Is showing a splendid selection of Black and Colored Velveteens, Black Fur Trimmings, Black Fur Capes, Ladies Astrachan Jackets, S.S.S. Caps and Muffs, Mink and Persian Lamb Caps and Muffs. These goods are of the best quality, and are being sold at the lowest possible price.

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN WOOLENS. The Largest assortment and best value that has ever been submitted to the residents of this section.

BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Our stock in this department is more varied than ever before, we keep adding every new feature in the trade. Our steadily increasing sales, and the many expressions of satisfaction from our Customers, convince us that we are right in buying only the best goods in the market. We would direct special attention to our American Rubbers and Overshoes for Men, Women and Children. Having taken advantage of a break in the American Market, we are in a position to sell these Goods at as low price as you will pay for inferior goods elsewhere.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Is booming as usual; being direct Importers of English and Scotch Tweeds, Worsted, and Trouserings, we can make Clothing to order as cheap as they can be bought in Canada. Mr. Stoddart, being still in charge of this Department, is a sufficient guarantee of a good fit.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the most seasonable Goods. Many lines in this Department are being sold at close wholesale prices.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, in fact **THE BIG STORE** is headquarters for everything you want. It would be impossible to enumerate, without monopolizing the columns of "The Tribune."

All kinds of **PRODUCE, POULTRY, MITTS and SOCKS,** taken in exchange for Goods.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

THE BIG STORE.

A. A. RICHARDSON,

Main street, Deseronto

Manager.

INTELLIGENT PETS

Some Interesting Stories About Cats.

Cats are like oysters, in that no one is neutral about them; everyone is explicit, by or implicitly, friendly or hostile to them. And they are like children in their power of delight, laughing by a rapid and sure instinct, who likes them or who does not. It is difficult to win their affection, and it is easy to forfeit it, which is hard to win. But when they love, their love, though less demonstrative, is more delicate and beautiful than that of a dog. Who that has not watched the kitten at the signs of pecking up and leaving home? We ourselves have known a cat who would recognize his master's footsteps after a three months' absence and come out to meet him in the hall, with tail erect, and purring all over as if to the verge of bursting. And another cat we know who comes up every morning between 6 and 7 o'clock to wake his master, sits on the bed, and very gently feels first one eyelid and then the other with his paw. When an eye is closed, he will till then, the cat sets up a loud purr, like the purr of a fire worshiper to the rising sun. Those who say lightly that cats care only for places, and not for persons, who are to the cat show at the Crystal Palace, where they may see recognitions between cat and owner that will cure them of so shallow an opinion. When we saw last one striking instance fell in our way. Cats greatly dislike these exhibitions; a cat, as a rule, is like Queen Yashit, unwilling to be shown, even to the nobles, at the pleasure of an Abyssinian. Shy, sensitive, wayward, and independent, a cat reverts being placed upon a cushion in a wire cage, and exposed to an unintelligent criticism, to say nothing of the fingers of a mob of sightseers. One very eminent cat belonging to the masters' common room at Christ Church, Oxford, whose size and beauty have on several occasions entailed on him the least respectful of attentions, has shown taken, it is said, three days to recover from the sense of disgust and humiliation which he feels, whether he gets a prize or not. On the occasion to which we refer, a row of distinguished cats were sitting on their backs turned to the sightseers. Two little girls presently pushed through the crowd to the cage of one of the largest, saying, "There's Dick!" The great cat turned round instantly, his face flushed and gleamed with joy, purred, and endeavored to scratch upon the cage that he might rejoin his little friends.—*Spectator*.

An Old Town.

New Orleans is a strange town, filled with mixed and motley people. And it is full of strange old things to be seen. I dropped into the dreary old cathedral here, yesterday, a sweet place, a sacred place; full of story, romance and history; and such an air of religion and rest over it all. The church is the great light here, while all the world blazed and glared without make it a grateful resting place, indeed. People came and went drowsily and idly; matrons with babies in arms, a mob of sightseers, old fishermen from Italy, fruitmen from the farther Sicily, pirates and robbers, may be, all coming here to dip their fingers in the holy water. The priest, at a moment, pray and pater, and out to their respective robes. But one, a little black-eyed and curly-headed Italian, or Moor, or negro, or the good Lord knows what, came in, bare-footed, bare-headed, bare-armed; indeed, he was bare generally, save her great splendid shock of curly hair. And she was as beautiful as a beautiful to look upon—as she was old and dirty; and that is saying that she was about as dirty as possible. They are not a wicked people, although indolent and dirty. But here in the path of the sun, with the heavens blazing above, half a year together, the people lose energy, and sleep at all times and seasons.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

A Hyannis, Mass., woman has just finished a bed quilt made of 3,000 pieces. A lady in Portsmouth, much attached to her home, bought two houses and lots adjoining her own last week, and demolished the buildings in order to make room for a garden. Moses Miller, who built the first wharf in East Boston, joined his wife in celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, on Friday evening, Feb. 7th. Mr. Miller is 91 and Mrs. Miller 77 years old. Mrs. Sally McNamara of Groton, Mass., celebrated her 90th birthday last week in the house built by Joseph Merriam, her paternal ancestor five generations removed, in the year 1740. She served the birthday dinner in a pewter dish which has been in the family more than a hundred years. A fashionably dressed woman went into a bookstore in Brockton, Mass., to get a copy of "Othello." When it was handed to her, she glanced at it a moment, and exclaimed: "Why, this is nothing but Shakespeare in verse. I don't want this. Give me the original version." She could not be convinced of her error, and refused to take the book. A. F. Cox, the temperance nominee for Mayor of Portland, believes not only that the use of liquor causes poverty and sin, but that tobacco and dogs have a potent influence in the same direction. It is a shoe manufacturer, and a year or two ago he asked a discouraged customer why he couldn't do any more. "Because," the man replied, "the times are hard." "You find me a family that does not keep a dog or use tobacco or liquor and will give it a barrel of flour." Every body in the town a week, and every horse of the offer, but no one claimed the flour.

Slavery in Persia.

The best kind of slaves are the Habashis, or so-called Abyssinians. These are of a high type. The lips are thin, the color light brown; there is often a distinct red in the cheeks; the hair is long, often several inches, and is combed and fastened into a thick braid. As much as \$80 or \$100 may be given for a healthy young Habashi girl. As a servant she is hard to get, but she is a valuable one. Young Habashis of both sexes are purchased by the grandees of Persia as playmates and confidential servants for their sons and daughters. The girls become the confidantes of their young mistresses, and ultimately occupy the position of housekeeper or wardrobe-woman. The young Habashi boys are the playfellows and fellow students of their youthful masters, often fulfilling the duties of "whipping boys." I have seen the little slave and the playboy of the Jellal-ed-dowleh, the son of the King's eldest son, a child of three, wrestling with his infant master, to the great amusement of his father. The mother of the child was a slave, and I was told that the only way of keeping the young Prince in order was to threaten the slave with a whipping. The little slave, who was a girl, was a very great personage, as, in all human probability, his master will be Shah of Persia. From this class of slaves are taken the eunuchs (few nowadays) maintained in the harem. These are eagerly purchased at double or treble the price of ordinary slaves. As a rule, the Habashis are delicate, and feel the never-ending control and rule of Persia. The greatest care is taken of them. They do not work, and it is not expected of them. They are well clad, and often the master or mistress glories in lavishing money on the dress of a favorite slave.

Sometimes the Persian, by a fall in rank or through money losses, becomes unable to keep his slaves. Does he sell them? No, that would be too degrading. He simply frees them, and as a rule the slave is made a freedman very much against the grain. The Persian slave, then, is treated more as a child than as a slave. His master does not hesitate to mate him with his own daughter; and frequently a prepossessing slave may become the legitimate mistress of a household, or even a favorite wife, rivaling the less fortunate white rivals. The servants have to take their chance; the warmest corner, the best food, the most solid and stylish clothing, are kept for the slave.

Eunuchs are owned only in the houses of the great and rich. Save in the harems of the Shah and his sons, one eunuch only rules over the flock of ladies, servants, slaves, and children, who are all under his absolute authority. There are only known two white eunuchs in a long experience of Persia, and these men had probably been political offenders or the sons of political criminals. Political pretensions are almost entirely unknown in the East; a blind king cannot reign. The eunuchs generally have their quarters in the harems themselves, and as they seldom quit their precincts. When they do, they are treated with great respect, on account of the powerful influence they wield.

The ladies themselves always treat their guard with the greatest respect, address him as "Master," and invite him to be seated. Like the high officers of state, he carries a long wand of office, and this wand is often encircled with a turban. It is often attended the daily council of the harem, and he is provincial Governor, or Minister, Vice-Governor, or Viceroy. Of course he plunges his hands into the political pie, much to his own advantage. He never refuses a bribe. He may do nothing for it, but his bribe is ever open. The second eunuch of the harem is a favorite, a good companion, a clever shot, generally popular as the prince of good fellows. But the eunuch ages soon. He is an old man at 40; and one soon sees him never to be mistaken for his sunken shoulders, his beardless face, and his hollow cough mark him out distinctly.

In Persia, slaves are well fed, well clothed, and well treated; the people look on them as equals, not inferiors; color is no degradation; they are not put to hard labor; the law is the same practically for them as for others. Mothers are not separated from their children, or husbands from wives. They soon become absorbed by marriage among the Persians, and I can fancy no happier lot for the enslaved black than to be sold in Persia.

The Russian Oil Region.

The Russian oil region covers an area of over 14,000 square miles, with forty-two oil wells, and is situated in the district of another, four hundred in number, while there are still richer regions waiting to be developed to produce still greater quantities. One spouting well produces 2,000,000 gallons a day. The oil is found in places at a depth of a hundred feet, and no well has gone below eight hundred and seventy-five feet. Three wells have been drilled, and the American and Russian who have been in America have introduced method and science, pipe lines, oil-carrying barges and steamers, tank cars, refineries, joint stock companies, railroads, and now produce 800,000 tons of crude and 200,000 tons of refined petroleum, and are rapidly finding new markets. To strike well in Russia costs \$5,000 to \$15,000, and that in a region so poorly supplied that the owners have to house their men in barracks.

Webster's spelling book, it is said, still sells at the rate of a million copies a year. The book is as exciting as some novels, it never tires to arouse a potent spell over the reader.

KITCHEN RECIPES.

RAILWAY PUDDING—One tablespoonful flour, one tablespoonful powdered sugar, one teaspoonful baking powder. Mix all the ingredients well together, add a little milk, sufficient to make into a thick batter. Pour into a buttered flat tin, and bake ten minutes in a quick oven. When cooked, spread over with jam or preserves, and roll over three times while hot.

DINNY PUDDING—Stir together the yolks of four eggs, 2 oz. of sugar, and 11 oz. of almonds, sliced in their peel. Then stir in a pint of grated cheese, and two tablespoonfuls of grated brown bread, soaked in red wine, 2 oz. of currants, half a teaspoonful of alum or six pounded cloves, and add the egg whites whisked to a snow. Steam the pudding in a covered mould, and serve with chocolate sauce poured over. Allow an hour and a half to steam.

TO CLEAN WHITE MARBLE—In the weekly cleaning of a room dip a well-soaped flannel into powdered whiting, and rub the white marble with it until it is free from dirt. Then wash with warm water and dry thoroughly. Twice a year use the following mixture: 1 lb. soda, 2 lbs. whiting, 2 oz. potash, 1 lb. yellow soap, scraped; boil the soap and soda together, and then add the whiting and the potash; when cold, lay it thick over the marble and leave it all night or longer; then wash it off with soap water. This mixture removes stains.

LOBSTER SOUP—Boil and skim well three pints of liquor in which fish has been boiled, and stir into it two tablespoonfuls of fine wheat and one tablespoonful of potato flour mixed smoothly in a pint of milk. Stir over the fire until it is as thick as rich cream, when beat in the yolks of two eggs, gradually stirring for five minutes longer. Put in a teaspoonful of essence of lobster, and half a tin of the best tinned lobster. Draw the stewpan to the side of the fire, and let it stand for ten minutes, so that the lobster will get hot through without boiling. Salt with care, and if required, cayenne pepper to be used to taste. When finished break an ounce of butter into the soup, and stir until it is melted.

TO FASTEN COLORED—Many thrifty housewives are annoyed at the "wash" to find that the colored clothes have "run" in the drying; that is, the colors have got mixed up, or run into ugly brown patches. The following is a simple remedy for the trouble. After the articles have been well washed and rinsed, let them be put immediately into cold water, with a good deal of common salt, and allowed to lie for about five minutes. Then wring them out tightly and hang up to dry. They should not be let wet before being put in the salt water, as even then they are "running." This process applies not only to colored clothes, but to Oxford shirts, striped merino socks, and such things, being much improved by it. About three handfuls of salt to a pail of water. Of course the same water does not fasten articles of different colors, but more salt is added, as the clothes absorb it.

POTATO TURNOVERS—Mash, with a piece of butter, some dry, meaty potatoes, while they are warm; mix with thin butter or three beaten eggs, according to the quantity of potatoes. Dredge a paste board, spread on it the potatoes, a good half-inch thick. When cool, cut out squares or round cakes, 5 inches across. Put on each a large tablespoonful of any remains of meat or poultry minced small. Turn over half of the cake to cover it, coat over with egg and breadcrumbs, and bake a delicate brown in a moderate oven. The under side of these should always be cooked, or at least partly so. Ham or pork, roasted or boiled, is very good, seasoned sparingly with powdered sage and a very little cloves or nutmeg, or a dash of reds. The verdicts of the village courts are explicitly obeyed, for the villagers have the power not only to exclude offenders from the village, but to send them to Siberia for life.

Among the mountaineers of Caucasus, if a murderer does not pay the blood fine he is sure to pay with his life, for the relatives of the victim demand it. Their red duty to take a bloody revenge. If he undertakes to pay the fine the murderer takes the best horse he can purchase and loads it with such goods as early arms, clothes, and money. Then placing a rope in his own neck he leads the horse to the family of his victim. If the mother or wife of the dead man takes off the rope from the neck of the murderer he is safe. Having secured the horse, the horse and other presents, he returns home. If however, nobody takes the rope from his neck, this means that he is under the penalty of death, and the family is the wrath of the family by costlier presents.

In Turkestan, according to the Kirghiz notions of justice, a murderer may expiate his crime by law, and the judge of duel arranged. The murderer armed to the teeth, appears on his best horse. Two or three male relatives of the victim also armed and on horseback, meet their kinsman. The murderer tries to escape, or at least to meet his foes separately in combat. If the murderer remains alive, the judge of duel is not satisfied. The boy happens, and sometimes one of the avengers loses his life too.

Some of the Mohammedans living in Russia, in consequence of their need to what they call "good judgment." The nearest and strongest of the relatives of the victim, with dagger in hand meets the mur-

JUSTICE IN RUSSIA.

Collisions Between Juries and the Imperial Authorities—Peasant Courts.

Twenty years ago the Czar Reformer substituted trial by jury for the system of Czar's little courts, and the general opinion at St. Petersburg, that next to the abolition of serfdom, the introduction of trial by jury has served for the moral elevation of the little man more than any other reform. The jury system, however, has not been introduced in all the provinces of European Russia. A part of the Caucasus and all of the Central and Asia are still under the jurisdiction of the Crown Judges. Trial by the Crown Judges is usually called trial by Judge Shushka. Instead of listening to the testimony, that worthy Judge used to keep his eye on the caps of the plaintiff and defendant, in which was kept tangled and undisputed evidence in the shape of copper and silver coins. The balance of justice turned in favor of him whose cap contained the larger bundle. As the cap evidence cannot be conveniently produced before the Crown Judges, to this day hold court behind closed doors. And yet there are many Russians, Mr. Katkoff of the Moscow elements and others, who are professed to the Crown Judges. In justice to the Russians, it must be said that the jury system is not quite compatible with the autocratic regime. The Czar, being the sole legislator, leaves his law regardless of the views of his people. Then the jurors, the people's representatives are called upon to pass a verdict a cording their own consciences. It is not their trouble is that there are many things, which, though forbidden by the imperial law, are justified by popular opinion. Hence come collisions between the Russian jury and imperial authorities.

In a village stricken with famine the imperial tax collectors undertook to empty the village granary and drive away the animals. Starvation stared the villagers in the face, and a peasant shouted to them: "Brothers! Let us take sticks and drive away the tax collectors, who have come to rob us of our last crust of bread. The treasury may wait for our taxes, and at any rate the Czar would not starve us. To the sticks!"

And to the sticks they took them, and drove away the tax collectors. But the next day a regiment of soldiers came to the village, and the leader of the riot was put in chains and carried away. On the trial the Crown Attorney demanded that, according to the law, the defendant should be sent to the Siberian mines for twenty years. But the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The acquitted peasant however, was kidnapped by gendarmes and disappeared forever.

This is one of a thousand cases of collision between juries and the imperial authorities. It seems to me that the jury system, as it is now organized, is one of the most powerful factors which are undermining the autocracy.

There are some special courts here, and these are the most important. The Criminal Court, the Church Courts, the Military Courts, the Land Surveying Courts, and others, in which specific offences are tried:

But there are many subjects of the Czar who are not under the law. Over fifty millions of peasants dispose of all their rights in their own way, by their own courts. If a peasant is caught stealing, if he drinks too much or beats his wife for no reason, he is fined in kind, while taxes are unpaid, if he does not pay his debts, if he offends a priest or somebody else—in all such and the like cases the villagers sit as a court of justice. The cases are decided in plain and sensible. In all cases where damage or loss of property is involved, the guilty party is bound to make good the damage or loss. In the cases of some personal offenses, the villagers are called upon to "redden" as they call the whipping with rods. The verdicts of the village courts are explicitly obeyed, for the villagers have the power not only to exclude offenders from the village, but to send them to Siberia for life.

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derer. If he kills his man, the avenger exclaims, "Now my soul shall have peace," and there the matter ends. If, however, the murderer proves the best man, he is to meet with no vengeance. The Czar's reign, but does not rule all of his subjects.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks rejoices in the fact that he has never earned the professional services of a lawyer or doctor.

A clerk in a publisher's office in Boston was fined \$10 and made a few days ago for selling a copy of a book to a lady in violation of a shop literature, and wanted to go West and shoot Indians.

President Arthur, according to the London Truth, is going to Europe early in July for several months. It is intended to stay some weeks in England before proceeding to the Continent for a tour.

The latest discovery about Daniel Webster is that he never used a profane expression. His great-grandfather, however, was a profane man, but his great-grandfather, that his goodness is what the next generation will be asked to reverence him for.

The professional sword swallower does not pursue his business, as is supposed, with impunity. A sword swallower lately died of hemorrhage in an English hospital, and the medical opinion seems to be that the man trifle with and shorten their lives.

In Maricopa county, Arizona, there is considerable barbed fence, and the vast flocks of wild ducks which frequent the region fly low and, striking the barbed fences, become impaled there. It is said that tons of ducks are gathered daily by boys from the fences and sent to market.

Mr. Whitman, who will be 66 years old in May, is in his usual physical condition. A friend says that, notwithstanding his paralysis, poverty, the emasculation of book agents, the incredible slanders and misstatements that have followed him through life, and the "quite complete failure of his book from a worldly and financial point of view," his equanimity and good spirits remain unimpaired, and he is to-day as healthy, vigorous and as most meagre income, more vigorous and radiant than ever.

A dozen East African tribes between the North end of Lake Nyassa and the Indian Ocean have been reduced to a deplorable state by famine. Their crops, which are their main dependence, were almost a total failure last year. Many have died, and many others, tempted by the grain and other stores in the hands of the Arabs, have sold their souls for a few days' provisions. Many of the Zulus in South Africa also are starving on account of the failure of the crop of sorghum, and Zululand by famine food has been opened in London.

The royal seraglio of Persia contains no Europeans or male persons over the age of 11. Each royal favorite has her separate pavilion and her staff of servants, her eunuchs, her harem, jewels, and her revenue. The principal favorite generally has some high-sounding title conferred upon her, such as "The Delight of the State." The ladies are never seen abroad unveiled, and the women of the harem, or some or more flighty of their number, who sometimes, when driving in their glass coaches, purposely give a rather liberal display of florid charms to passers-by in carriage or on horseback. It is quite certain that no man save the King enters the royal harem, or, having done so, leaves it alive.

A distillery has lately been put in operation at Chichester, England, for manufacturing oil from pine wood. The material is subjected to intense heat in sealed retorts, and one cord of it is said to yield fifteen gallons of turpentine, eighty gallons of pine-oil, and fifty bushels of charcoal, 150 gallons of wood vinegar, and a quantity of indissoluble gas and vegetable asphaltum. The oil here is worth about twenty cents a gallon, and is used by painters and house-builders. Apart from its commercial value, the process is interesting as showing how modern chemistry is able to supply those old destructive fires which, because by which a single article was produced from a given material and all the rest wasted or ruined.

HINTS ON HORSE-SHOING.

For horses that do slow work a light shoe will generally prevent knee, ankle, and skin cutting.

For a longer shoe the hind feet with small calkins. For a shorter stride they are not required.

Some horses will not go well with toe-shoes, requiring the weight to be distributed more on the heels.

Ankle cutting behind is usually caused by the foot not being level and straight, and by foot wearings.

If ankle cutting is done with the quarter or heel, shoe with a three-quarter shoe. Either for front or hind feet.

When quarter cracks occur on one side use a three-quarter shoe adapted for strong pressure. In such cases cracks appear on both sides use a bar-shoe.

For the hind feet, if ankle cutting is done with the toe, have the calkin made lengthwise at the inside heel and one at the inside curve of the toe.

When elbow hitting is done with the heel of the foot, have the shoe short and well concaved on the ground surface. Most horses hit with the toe. The heel lowered and the shoe rarely shortened. Have the shoe removed every two weeks, or less if necessary.

Narrow-veebed shoes are the best, as they allow the sole to scale off according to the growth of the hoof. However, shoes should vary according to the necessities of the case.

W. F. FLEMMING AND J. A. JONES, Birmingham, Ala.

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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1886.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

TRUTH is mighty—accuse.
Easter this year falls on April 5th.
THE MOON will fall again on March 20th.
MARCH right up and subscribe for THE TRIBUNE this month.
Two small keys and a pair of surcingle await owners at THE TRIBUNE office.
PREPARE for a visit of the Board of Health Inspector who makes his first raid in a few days.

SUBSCRIBE for *Globe*, *Mail*, *News*, dailies and weeklies, at THE TRIBUNE office and thus save your money.
LARGE quantities of gravel have been drawn by the county authorities for the Dundas road.

A CERTAIN young lady on Mill street objected to smoking because it leaves such an unpleasant smell on the mouth.

The Bay of Quinte Sportsman's Club has petitioned the Ontario Legislature for an enactment abolishing spring shooting.

MR. FERGUSON has become occupant of the house lately vacated by Mr. Wm. Stoddart.

MR. E. A. RIXEN recently resumed the duties of organist and directed the musical part of the services in St. Mark's Church.

MR. JAMES STEWART, of Portsmouth, has been appointed first engineer on the steam boat *Acushnet*.

WILL MR. JOE, Hegarty prove equal to the occasion and get up a first class Easter Carnival at the roller rink in one of the burning questions of the hour.

MR. W. F. STEWART will occupy the residence on St. George St., recently purchased by A. H. McGaughey, Esq., from Mr. Baldwin.

THE Methodist Sabbath School intend giving an entertainment about Easter, the proceeds to be devoted to the church debt fund.

A GREAT sale of boots and shoes, trunks and valises is going on at Goodfellow's. Splendid bargains; sale will continue fifteen days.

WIGGINS' earthquake fellest a comet, the slight jar felt on St. George St. being only caused by the collapse of a young lady at the roller rink.

THE GENERAL advance to-day of the British force from Nakim means a great sale of Toronto dailies at THE TRIBUNE office on Saturday afternoon.

MR. BENJ. BREWER and other well known shots are making an effort to get up a rifle range with target, &c., Let the Russian bear beware.

THE ECLIPSE of the sun last Monday was visible at this point, and many residents could see actual observations by means of a piece of smoked glass.

MR. CHAS. DRYDEN has returned from Kingston with his gang, and is now busy repairing the piers of the log pond west of the Big Mill.

MR. HENRY WALKER'S house on Green St. is progressing rapidly the frame being already up and enclosed. The cellar has been built by Mr. F. Conley.

MR. E. S. GRILLIS and Walker Bros. have been busy this week tastefully decorating their respective shops now present a very bright and attractive appearance.

A GREAT sale in progress at the Central House on St. George street. Bargains given to suit the purses of all classes of customers.

THE CONCERT of Prof. Crowe and family did not come off on Monday evening, the audience being unfortunately not sufficient in large. Deseronto people are not musically inclined.

WHEN earth from winter's icy grasp escapes and geese their flight to northern regions wing, 'tis then the editorial basket gapes to catch the poet's "Ode to gentle spring."

FOR \$2.00 we club THE TRIBUNE with the *American Agriculturist* for one year. This offer is open to all new subscribers. The *Agriculturist* has 100 columns and 100 engravings in each issue.

THE SHANNONVILLE Board of Health, as will be seen by advertisement, is acting with commendable liberality, with the view of conserving the public health during the coming season.

In addition to other improvements to be effected at the roller rink, the proprietors have had a smoking room and also an entrance dressing room and all the requirements of a well equipped rink.

THE COUNCIL have decided in asking the Indian Department to make all Indian cheques payable at Deseronto. This will be much more convenient for the Indians on the Tyndinaga Reserve, whose business connections are chiefly with this town.

No more tough meat—Prof. Gray, of Edinburgh, has discovered that the flesh of animals struck by lightning, or by an electric shock, is made delightfully tender in a moment. Let butchers substitute electric batteries for hammers.

A NOVEL community this. So far this year the police report no arrests, the Board of Health no complaints, and the fire department no alarms. We almost weary of such a slow state of affairs, and envy those of the Central and South American states with their monthly revolutions.

THEir course seems to be it said be quite active as far as building operations are concerned. A large number of residences will be erected, and several valuable properties will be placed on the market for sale. We hope that a large number of cottages will be erected at present rates are very excessive, and out of all proportion to the character of the buildings offered for that purpose.

The weather during the past week has continued quite cold. On Sunday there was a drifting storm with a light fall of snow. On Tuesday morning the mercury fell to 10 and on Wednesday to 9 below zero.

WE ARE indebted to Mr. Hudson, the member for East Hastings, for copies of the report of the Commission on the famous Conspiracy case, a Report on the Asylums for the Blind, and a batch of parliamentary papers.

MR. BONE, the Welland Canal Missionary, will conduct evangelistic services in the Church of the Redeemer on Sabbath evening, 22nd inst. He will give many interesting incidents connected with his life among the Indians and in carrying on his mission. The public are cordially invited.

BOYS has at last secured the best advertisement yet issued even by him. The poetry came through the post-office, the author not affixing his signature. The penmanship looks a little like Tennyson's; Eggar will give a box of pills as a reward to the writer or any person disclosing its origin.

THE Bathurst Company are now receiving large quantities of logs from the back country. They are shipped over the Ontario Central and N. & Q. and thence by Grand Trunk and Bay of Quinte Rys to Deseronto. Nearly 200 car loads are expected to come in by this way before opening of navigation. A very pretty party social was held on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Church at the residence of Mr. E. Gracey. The programme of the evening was very attractive, one was carried out nicely, and every one departed home perfectly satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

THE evening of navigation with all which that term implies is drawing near and business men are beginning by the aid of print-ink to assert their claims to public patronage. Send in your orders for all kinds of business circulars, posters and especially advertisements to THE TRIBUNE office.

A GRAND Festival and Promenade Concert will be held in the Presbyterian School (convenient Tuesday, the 24th inst. It will be of much the same character as that held last fall which was acknowledged to be unique in its old fashioned sociability and pleasure afforded. Tickets of admission only 15cts.

TWO SLEIGH loads of Deseronto folk went down to Napanee on Wednesday evening to attend the Presbyterian concert. They all report it a success, the audience being large and the singing good. Among other outside talent, Mr. M. D. Campbell, of Deseronto, took part, and received a deserved encore.

WHILE Fred Featherstone was working last week at the refuse heap near the railway track, the projecting ledge on which he was standing gave way, and he fell to the ground, striking his head in the descent against a cart, cutting his jaw and sustaining serious injuries. He was able to get out for a little time on Tuesday and is steadily improving.

THE Deseronto Cricket Club is meeting with much encouragement in its preparations for the approaching season, a goodly number having signed their intention to connect themselves with this popular organization. The officers and committees are working earnestly so as to have everything in readiness at an early day, and it is quite evident that the noblest of all games will be extensively patronized in Deseronto during the coming summer.

SOME of the swains of Napanee were completely struck by the beauty of the pretty girls of the Picton Opera Troupe who recently performed at Napanee. As a consequence two or three of Napanee have taken up their abode at the shore town of Prince Edward in order to gaze now and then on the divinities. Napanee young ladies would be left altogether forlorn should our Broom Brigade give an entertainment in that village.

BALLONS in THE SUDAN CAMPAIGN.—The first attempt at British military ballooning are to be made in Africa, three balloons have been sent out for the purpose of making captive enemies for watching the enemy's movements. A hundred or more iron cylinders containing compressed hydrogen for inflating the balloons form a part of the equipment, and a lot of forgery and pumping station will be established at Suakin for refilling these reservoirs. Telephonic communication will be maintained between the balloons and the ground.

THE PRESBYTERY of Kingston at its meeting this week approved of the finding of the Committee of General Assembly, which asks that church discipline shall not be exercised in regard to marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Commissioners were elected to the General Assembly, among others Rev. R. J. Craig, of Deseronto, J. Bell, Q. C., of Belleville, and W. P. Hudson, M. P., of Roslin. Steps were also taken to secure the old church property in Fredericton.

THE REPORT on the Brantford Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, shows that it continues to admirably fulfil its purpose of ameliorating the condition of that unfortunate class. The average number of pupils in attendance at the Institution during 1883-84 was 120; it is expected that during the current year there will be 130. The expenditure for the maintenance of the Institution was \$33,297.24, an average of \$277.48 per pupil. In addition to the usual literary departments, there are classes in music, piano, singing, and several industrial branches.

MR. J. G. WILLIAMS, of this town, is at present introducing into this section an improved style of washing machine called the Steam Washer. It is on much the same principle, but is a decided improvement on the Mangle Washer, which is operated by pressure with the air chamber in the base thus doing away with the loose tubes on the top of the machine and has a flow of water at the rate of ten gallons a minute. It is pronounced the best machine of the kind as yet seen in Canada or the United States. He has applied for a patent.

THE DESERONTO Canoe Club held their second annual meeting last Friday evening. A large number of canoeists and boatmen turned out to show much interest was manifested in the different subjects brought up for discussion. The same officers who served last year were re-elected, viz: R. B. Rathbun, C. F. A. Miller, Herbert B. Rathbun, C. E. Hubbs and E. A. Rixen. The Club contemplate building a large boat-house for the accommodation of their boats, sometime during the coming season. THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for March is to hand, and is a step in advance of any

previous issue of this remarkably successful journal of the farm, garden and household. We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the best agricultural journal on the continent, and would strongly recommend it to farmers, gardeners, &c. The March number has over a hundred illustrations of excellent matter with a large number of fine engravings. The Household and Children's department is very interesting and attractive. Withal it is a marvel of cheapness; yearly subscriptions, \$1.50. Single numbers, 50cts. Agents, H. H. Brown, N. Y.

REV. D. O. CROSBY left at the beginning of the week for a trip to the Southern States. He is accompanied by Mrs. E. E. Haldins, of Belleville, and John Mavety, of Kingston, and the party expect to be absent for two or three weeks. They will visit the Grand Canyon at New Orleans and many other centres of interest. We wish the travellers a pleasant and safe journey, and hope they will return with invigorated health. Mr. Crosby's pulpit will be occupied in his absence by the Rev. D. Wilson, of Napanee.

THERE HAVE been placed on our table some specimens of map drawing by pupils of one of the classes in Mr. Emerson's department of the Public Schools. There are eight in all, the best in a class of fifteen. They are highly creditable to the skill and intelligence of the pupils. Man in general is the subject of the map. The pupils are given the opportunity of fixing the facts of Geography on the pupil's memory and we are glad to see that it is being zealously pursued by the pupils of our schools. With much pleasure we insert the names of the eight pupils in the order of merit.—Edwin, Gasslin, Laura Brown, Andrew Anderson, Sarah North, Emma Brown, Wm. Koch, Laura Burgess, Ada Burgess.

THE INSPECTOR of Prisons and public charities in his Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville, states that the past year has been one of the most successful in its history. Good states prevailed, and there was steady progress in educational and industrial pursuits and the greatest harmony among members of the staff. The number of pupils under instruction during 1883-84 was 286, seven less than during the preceding session. Six pupils came from County Hastings, one of these being from Deseronto. The cost of maintenance was \$40,985.68, an average of \$168.66 per pupil.

ON Monday evening a detachment of Foresters from Kingston and Napanee arrived by the evening train to pay a visit to their brethren of Deseronto Court. After partaking of an excellent tea at the residence the brethren were escorted to the Lodge Room where a pleasant evening was passed, during which Mr. D. E. Howatt, the retiring Chief Ranger, was presented with an address accompanied by a Forester's Pin, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the Foresters. The meeting being adjourned the brethren proceeded to the restaurant of Walker Bros. where they partook of an oyster supper served in first class style. This part of the programme enjoyed, the party returned to the Lodge Room where a good time followed—good cheer, toasts, songs, recitations &c. The visitors returned home by the morning train, many were pleased with their visit and declaring that Deseronto Foresters were "Jolly Good Fellows."

The staff of the Big Store have been unusually busy this week the large importations from Europe having arrived on Tuesday. Mr. Richardson has ordered this year a much larger stock of goods than formerly having been encouraged to do so by the increased demand of the past season. The goods are all of the best quality and certainly present an excellent appearance.

The ladies will find in Mr. Widdington's department a display of dress goods which will give them an unlimited field to make a choice. Upstairs, carpets of every price, and quality are displayed and these are already constantly besieged by a crowd of customers anxious to get first choice. The tailoring department under Mr. Stoddart the popular cutter, was never so well stocked as at present and with improved facilities for displaying his goods it is evident that his department must become even more popular than heretofore. He has a magnificent lot of fine goods, Scotch, English and French, some of the latest patterns of the latter being pronounced by judges as unapproachable for finish and fineness of texture. We would advise our patrons to give this well known establishment a call.

PERSONAL.

MR. M. J. BUTLER, C. E., was in town on Monday.

MR. MUNDALL, postmaster at Melrose, favored us with a call last Friday.

MISS Laura Ferguson returned from Napanee last Friday for a short visit to Deseronto.

MR. James Fowler, of the N. T. & R. Ry., now holds a position at Veve, on the C. P. Railway.

MR. James R. Booth, who has been seriously ill for some months, is we are glad to learn, able to get out again.

MR. Wm. Boulter, of Boulter and Dunning, Pictou, was in town last week. He is recovering from his recent illness.

MR. Chisholm, of Chisholm, Macdonald and O'Brien, Railway Contractors, was in town last week.

MR. John Hally leaves this week for Oswego to join his brother who runs a factory in that city.

MR. Henry and Miller, of Napanee, were in town this week vending tickets for the Presbyterian Concert at Napanee.

DR. CLINTON, accompanied by his brother, Mr. D. Clinton, of Wellington, has been enjoying a visit to Ottawa this week.

MR. C. E. Hubbs, of the Big Store office is enjoying a few holidays by visiting friends in Bloomfield, Wellington and other points in Prince Edward.

MR. J. Craig, of Craig, has been in attendance at the Presbyterian meeting at Kingston and on Tuesday evening delivered an address on Foreign Missions in Cooke's Church in that city.

SPRING IMPROVEMENT.—The Big Store has imported a large quantity of goods, consisting of all the new shades in Dress Fabrics, Cretonnes, Table Damasks, Bedsteads, Towels, English and Scotch tweeds, Last year's styles, Black Lacy Silks, Satin in all shades, Brussels Carpets, Matting &c. These goods have been purchased from the manufacturers in England and Scotland and shipped direct from their mills to the BIG STORE. The proprietors fully understand that the most satisfactory mode of curing and aid advantageously the BIG STORE to sell cheaper than houses who buy from wholesale houses.

NEVER FAILS to give Satisfaction.

MCCOLL'S LARDINE MACHINE OIL.

Our "English" Wool Oil—something new—finest in the market. Our Cylinder Oil—600 fire test—much superior to tallow.

GIVE OUR TRAVELLER A TRIAL ORDER.

MCCOLL'S ROS. & CO., Toronto, Ont.

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

This Institution imparts
A THOROUGH COMMERCIAL EDUCATION!
And has unsurpassed facilities for teaching

Shorthand, Typewriting and Telegraphy.

Students from FOURTEEN DIFFERENT PROVINCES AND STATES, INCLUDING ALBERTA AND NEWFOUNDLAND, have been in attendance within the last eighteen months. This record—unsurpassed by any other institution in America—is the result of the thoroughness of the course, and the great success of the graduates.

It is conducted by accountants of long and varied counting-house experience.

LADIES ADMITTED

Students can enter at any time. For latest Circulars address

ROBINSON & JOHNSON,

9-2-2m. Belleville, Ontario.



HICKLING & CO., ENGLAND.

Oldest Bicycle Makers in the World.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"PILOT" BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SOLD ON EASY TERMS BY

S. G. RETLACK, Importer and Dealer,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

A few Second-hand Machines for Sale Cheap. Spot Cash.

9-2-1y.

S. G. RETALLACK

SHIRT MANUFACTURER

AND DEALER IN

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

All Styles of Shirts Made to Order on Shortest Notice.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FACTORY AND STORE, FRONT STREET.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

9-2-1y

ESTABLISHED 1873.

E. HARRISON.

350 Front Street, Belleville,

Apothecaries Hall.

A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF

FRESH and PURE DRUGS

AND

CHEMICALS

TOILET ARTICLES

PERFUMES,

BRUSHES,

COMBS,

LAMPS

AND

LAMP TRIMMINGS.

SPECTACLES,

SOAPS, PIPES,

DYE STUFFS,

TRUSSES, AND RUBBER GOODS.

HALL'S

Vegetable Sicilian

HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to

the diseases of the scalp, and the first successful

restorer of faded or gray hairs to its

natural color, growth, and youthful beauty.

It has had many imitators, but none have so

fully met all the requirements steadily grown

in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness

to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled

success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promise.

The proprietors have often been surprised at

the receipt of orders from remote countries,

where they had never made an effort for its

introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR

Renewer wonderfully improves the personal

appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all

impurities, cures all humors, fever, and

dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It

stimulates the weakened glands, and enables

them to push forward a new and vigorous

growth. The effects of this article are not

transient, like those of alcoholic preparations,

but remain a long time, which makes it

now a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE

WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown,

or black, as desired. It produces a permanent

color that will not wash away. Consisting of

a single preparation, it is applied without

trouble.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS

Scrophulous, Mercurial, and

Blood Disorders,

the best remedy, because the

most searching and thorough

blood-purifier.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all Druggists; 25c. bottles, 60c. 1/2

The Tribune.

VOL. II.

DESERONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1885.

NO. 28

THE TRIBUNE.

Published every Friday Morning.

THE DESERONTO NEWS CO.

(LIMITED.)

Publishers and Proprietors.

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(in advance). Six months, \$1.00. Single copies, 10 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Favorable contracts for large or

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THE DESERONTO NEWS CO., (LIMITED),

Deseronto, Ont.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

T. O. FILE, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENCES,
Deseronto, Ontario.

GOAL.

FOR HOUSE USE OR BLACKSMITH SHOPS, AT
lowest market rates. Write for prices.

WATER LIME.

WATER LIME, PORTLAND CEMENT, AND
Plaster Paris for sale, cheap, and full direc-

tion given how to use successfully. Write for prices.

THE RATHBUN CO.

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DR. IRISH, L.D.S.

DENTIST, TRENTON, ONT., will be at

Deseronto House, Deseronto, every

Wednesday punctually. He will furnish

full cases of artificial teeth for \$7.00 each.

1st and 2nd cases, 75c. each tooth. Will

use gas or vitalized air for extracting teeth

without pain. Particular attention given

to the treatment and filling of diseased

teeth. Business hours from seven a.m. to

half past four p.m.

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WAITING.

BY MAUD MURDOCH.

Oh, I am so weary.

Waiting for the May;

Waiting for the May;

And the softly-falling showers,

And the warm, sweet breezes

Of the May.

Oh, my heart is sighing,

Sighing for the May;

For the long, bright, sunny rambles,

Through the woods, and 'mong the brambles,

For the song of robins,

All the day.

For the golden sunshine,

Sunshine of the May;

For the brown leaves softly starting,

Where the violets blossom

In the May.

Yes, my heart is longing,

Longing for the May;

For the pink of blooming peaches,

For the long, sweet orchard reaches,

And the feathered minstrels

Of the May.

Oh, my heart is sighing,

Sighing for the May;

For the long, bright, sunny rambles,

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Of the May.

Oh, my heart is sighing,

OTHERS MAY STAY FOR SIX OR MORE MONTHS.

Let them not be discouraged, but persevere

in this most necessary and interesting branch

of the immigration business, and if they can

not see the profit to themselves directly—

why, that's nothing compared to the pure

delight the philanthropist heart, when

bringing life and cheer into homes so much

more destitute than their own. Just think

of a congregation such as that over the

river, containing about six families with a

stock! Verily, the good things of this

world are not evenly distributed.

It would not do to close this letter with-

out telling you about our winter. Well,

we have had a fine winter. November was

particularly fine—a small snow storm to be-

gin with, and that snow slowly melting in

the sunshine, all the rest of the month,

clear, fine weather, without rain or severe

frost. Three weeks of December, of Janu-

ary and February were sharp and frosty.

The last week of February and the first

of the present was fine spring weather, mostly

sunny, with the thermometer ranging from

zero up to 40 above at noon. We had

no considerable snow after winter. An On-



THE SOUDAN.

BOSTON AT ROSSA'S FEET.

Rossa was fondled by his admirers. They soon discovered that he wore the coat which was penetrated by the Dudley bullet, and after that nothing was too good for him. By the liberal application of red ink around the edges of the bullet-hole the wounded coat-shoulder presented a gory appearance, which will put rest into the Boston end of the Emergency Fund. O'Donovan walked feebly and gained much sympathy, but his red, beefy face rather took the edge off his

Mayor O'Brien, one from the oild sod, received Rosa at the City Hall and gave him the keys of the city. The Magistrate allowed the avenger through the various departments, but the distinguished guests did not go to the respect the court, and the jail, as they awakened unhappy memories and foreshadowed possibilities.

Among those introduced to the brave "mouth" was Mr. John L. Sullivan. John sized up Rosa with one glance and advised him not to talk too loud when little English Charlie Mitchell was within earshot. Rosa repeated his formula that he would keep on talking if he fell in battle.

Mr. Austin, of Austin and Stone's Dime Museum, in Tremont Row, at Rossa and offered him a three week's engagement at \$200 a week, the whole amount to be given to Pat Ford's fund.

"What! Show meself for money like a tatooed man and give the receipts to Pat Ford to live on! Even the British lion would laugh at such a proposition."

The museum man offered Rossa a nice clean cage and plenty to eat, and was willing, even to buy a glass case for him.

"It would be very realistic," said the man of business; "you could sit on keg of dynamite smoking a pipe——"

Rossa's red whiskers stood on end as

"Oh, no; we'd have an empty keg labelled 'dynamite.' Bogus business, yo

"Wouldn't Pat Joyce do, now, and let the receipts go to the Emergency Fund? Then Ireland would be sure to get the benefit of it."

It is to be hoped that by next Christmas Khartoum will once more be in the possession of the British. Korti, which has been Wolseley's base of operations ever so far, and where he is at present: Suakin, on the Red Sea, not far from the twentieth parallel of latitude, and which will be the place of landing of the future re-inforcements from Europe, and whence a railroad is in course of construction to Berber. The wells of Abu Klea, near which the gallant general was killed, are situated in the middle of several thousand Arabs by a few hundred British troops under General Stewart, and where the gallant Horse Guards' colonel, Fred Burnaby, fell, having emptied fave

As Rossi would not consent to go on exhibition the museum man made an offer for the perforated coat, but the distinguished man tore himself away before he was robbed of his stock in trade.

The finest tailor in town offered Mr. Rosa an elegant beaver coat for the relic of martyrdom. Another tailor insisted on cleaning the torn coat and repairing the shoulder, but this offer was indig-

A grand church fair at the North End sent three beautiful girls as a committee to request Mr. Roma to loan the fair his overcoat. He could not resist their pleadings and they went away in gladness with the trophy. It was exhibited in a side room at the fair at 60 cents a head. One of the deacons of the church bought a pistol and hung it up alongside the coat as the Dudley pistol. This grand moral show netted the fair something like \$375.

The coat was recovered next morning and O'Donovan was shocked to see that the young ladies, out of mistaken gratitude, had scoured the red ink off the coat and neatly sewed up the bullet hole. People in the hotel soon afterward heard a pistol-shot and rushed upstairs fearing that Russia had again been used as a target. He calmed them by saying that the report was the result of an accident and nobody was hurt.

But when the editorial hero appeared on the street the bullet-hole reappeared and a great slob of red ink showed how Rossa had bled and almost died for his country. Patriots poked their fingers in the orifice and shuddered. Pedestrians turned to see the great man and Rossa was the hero of the day. When he took the train for home he was escorted to the depot by the Erina Band and his car was strewn with roses. In his pocket were several subscriptions to the dynamite fund, and he was the happiest and most harmless man in New England.

Delicacies of a Siege

A charming French lady who passed through the painful days of the siege of Paris was relating in her graceful way to a friend some of her experiences. She said that rats and mice, however disguised by intelligent cookery, became quite distasteful to her when she laid upon the palate. If, however, a rat or mouse happened to settle upon some roof, the street instantly became full full of people seeking to entrap the delicacy. It often happened, however, that the pigeon truant out to be a messenger bird, and hence was sacred as the ibis of Egypt. "In fact," said the story teller, "there was so often the case that as to this day, I can never tell to eat a pigeon. I always feel as if I were devouring the postman."

Doubtless before the war comes to an end many more places in Egypt will gain a place in history from their being the scenes of battle, and, it is to be trusted, victory for the British.

Though Wolsley has failed to do what he was sent to Egypt to accomplish, namely, to rescue Gordon and retire, it is devoutly to be hoped that he will be successful in his present design, which is to teach the False Prophet a lesson he will never forget, and to avenge the death of the gallant Gordon and those who have perished in their efforts to rescue him.

Two Powerful Armies.

The Cowboy's Good Points

Russia's Southward March in Asia.

[illegible]

The times at last seemed ripe for warring the long-deferred retribution up to Khiva, which lay wedged between the Caspian and the Aral seas. The Khan of Caspian, and whose Khans for generations had played the same destructive part as the Turcoman desert for which the Dnieper had been the tomb, had been driven to the Mediterranean. In the spring of 1861 Gen. Kaufmann, at the head of some 10,000 men, traversed the wastes encompassing the Khiva desert, and, having captured the khanate, he sent the emirate of Bokhara, into a vassal State in which the Russians enjoy exclusive privileges of trade and whose people are to be assimilated to the Russian. Two years subsequently the Khan of Kokov was deposed and that country was re-incorporated with the Russian Empire. In 1876 the Russian Government, semi-scientific expeditions have been despatched southward from Tashkend, have explored the region in the neighborhood of Balkh, and followed another chain

About seven years ago the Russian authorities in central Asia seem to have become convinced that the easiest way to get to the Indian Ocean was to go as far as the shortest route to India was to go by the Caspian Sea and then directly to Herat. A railway was begun from St. Michael's Gulf and carried forward for some distance along the proposed line, but the road was not completed. The Turkomans, who were concentrated at Geok Tepe, and, secondly, by the Turkomans of the Merve area, which lies about three hundred miles from the Caspian, were not to be moved from their ancient place of abode. The first attempt to conquer Geok Tepe was a failure. Gen. Lizaroff, commander of the so-called "punitive" army of 20,000 men, was killed in the attack. His successor, Lomakin, who had been defeated and compelled to retreat, up to the Caspian. But by the second expedition, which set out in 1886, the Turkomans were completely beaten and both Geok Tepe and Akhalik were taken. It is said that the railway from St. Michael's Gulf is now in operation as far as this place, and is to be carried rapidly forward.

With the capture of the Tokke strong hold the subjection of the southern so-called independent Turcomans was practically finished, for the Murviys, who were the last to submit to the Czar. The annexation of Meru was speedily followed by Persia's cession of Sarakhs. A glance at the map will show that by these acquisitions the Russian Empire has been enabled to approach Herat either by the valley of the Murghab River which flows through the Merv oasis, or by the valley of the Hari Rud River, which winds its way through the Gijdukan subject of contention, is on the Murghab, but considerably further up the river than Meru, and some miles south of the boundary claimed by Afghanistan. The most important are on the Hari Rud, some distance south of Sarakhs. In brief, the Russian forces, with the exception of the Murviys, are at Meru, Sarakhs, are, while the British Forces are at Herat. The British Foreign Office is amused with negotiations of intended to gain time, being steadily pushed forward by Herat.

Couldn't Pay for Both!

THE EGYPTIAN SOUDAN.

The military operations in the Sudanese provinces of Egypt will doubtless correct the prevalent notions with regard to a country whose extent and resources have been largely misunderstood. This part of the Sudan is not the miserable, forsaken sand waste, thinly populated and wholly unhealthful, that may have been imagined. England is not confronting a merely few scattering tribes of fanatical Arabs, but an immense Mohammedan population, drawing their supplies from a rich agricultural country, and having several hundred thousands of camels in their transport service.

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Lieut.-Col. Stewart, in his report two years ago on the Egyptian Sudan, gives an interesting account of the nomads. Arabs of Kordofan and Darfur, who are the mainstay of the Mahdi. He says they are born robbers, hunters, and warriors, who have no regular work as such, but who live by the sword. They devote all their time and energies to slave hunting and war. They are the large owners of cattle, camels, horses, and slaves. The Nile for 500 miles from Khartoum to the Sobat River is held by cattle-raising Arab tribes, and was estimated ten years ago that there were 500,000 head of cattle, 1,000,000 in immense number of sheep, in the Egyptian Sudan.

Ten Sahara Egypt was about to divide its Sudanese possessions into administrative districts when the Mahdists ruined the Khedive's project. The present Sudan, Western Sudan, Eastern Sudan, and Harar all have their distinctive geographic features. Western Sudan, including Dongola, Kordofan, and Fashoda, is a vast, treeless, steppe-like character and a tribal aridity of the country. Many Arab tribes live in these regions, each well-known with its herds within certain well-known limits. Eastern Sudan is fertile and supports a large population estimated at 600,000 people. The Bahr el Ghazal region on the south is also rich in resources, and Luptah Bay, the largest lake in the Sudan, is there. Though he was fighting with forces that had espoused the Mahdists, his revenues for the previous year if he could get his ivory, gums, and other products from the Sudan would have been of his province by £60,000.

The proposed district of Central Sudan is the flower of the Egyptian provinces. It includes the province of Khartoum, the capital, the great equatorial, and the magnificent subtropical region east of the Nile embracing the basins of the Azrek and Atbara rivers. It is the rice, sugarcane, and cotton producing area; it renews the fertility of Lower Egypt. Prof. Keane says its basin of the Atbara is a succession of dense woodlands, rich pastures, and fertile soil. The country is fruitful, and is said to contain many millions of acres of unsurpassed cotton lands. This country, according to the estimates of the British government, has only transportation facilities to make the region of great commercial importance.

The proposed district of Eastern Sudan includes the districts of Khartoum, Nubia, Harrar, on the south, is the region which was reported last week as having revolted against the Egyptian government.

Though the Egyptian Sudan is a region of great ethnical complexity, Arab negroes, and negroids fusing here and there, and forming a great variety of clans and tribes, nearly all the people except the pagan Sudanese, are united in religious fanaticism and in the hatred of Egyptian rule. The time has come when civilization must gain mastery in their land, or be content to abandon its immense resources and the millions of its poorer blacks who live in the shadows of a horde of slave-hunting semi-barbarians who will perpetually menace the white settlement's south and the peace of northern nations as well.

Three Millions Lost at Cards.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1885.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been aroused by reports of an uprising of the half-breeds of Prince Albert, and vicinity, under the notorious Louis Riel. There has been some trouble about the adjustment of their lands which appears to be the origin of the present uprising. The reports of the affair are very contradictory, and are probably exaggerated. It is probable that a settlement of the difficulty will soon be effected unless perhaps the Indians, who are said to be joining Riel, get beyond control. The only serious result of the rebellion, if it can be dignified by such a name, will be the injury it will cause to immigration into the North West. The affair will be telegraphed in all directions and intending settlers will naturally hesitate to proceed to territories which may become the scene of hostilities.

The tide of immigration into our great North-West has not yet realized the expectations of the people of Canada. It was thought that by the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway that portion of the Dominion would have attracted a much larger proportion of European emigration than it has yet received. The reasons for this disappointment are various including the rigour of the climate, and the continual detraction of the country by agents of the great American colonization and railway companies who have vast tracts of land for which they desire to secure settlers. The greatest impetus to settlement of the North-West would be the opening of a line of railway to Hudson Bay which would bring the wheat fields of the great West so much nearer to Europe than they are at present. Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered last season, there appears to be every reason to believe that for five months of the year the Hudson Straits route is quite practicable. With wheat carried from Winnipeg to Liverpool as cheaply as it is from Montreal to the same port, the farmers of the North-west could out-distance all competitors. We are glad to learn that the capitalists who have been considering the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay are yet determined to carry out their great scheme which must eventually be crowned with well merited success.

THE REPORT of the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1884 has come to hand, and is found to contain very much that is interesting. In addition to giving information in Arts and Agriculture and their development in the Dominion, it deals largely with Canadian immigration and emigration, and presents many interesting statistics on these matters. Making allowance for the fact that Canadian statistics, whether collected by Dominion or Provincial authorities, are anything but reliable, we can take these as approximate. The number of immigrants who arrived in 1884 is stated to be 103,824 as compared with 125,624 during the preceding year. This is a considerable decrease, but there has been a general falling off in emigration from Great Britain and Europe to all other countries as well as to Canada. The total number of persons who went into Manitoba and the North-West in 1884 was in round numbers 30,265, of whom 24,440 are supposed to have remained in that part of Canada. The number of immigrants, chiefly children, brought to Canada under the auspices of charitable societies and individuals during the year was 2,011. The agent in British Columbia reports an addition to the population of that province of 9,000, of whom only 3,000 were Chinese. During the past nine years the Report states that 942,428 immigrants have arrived in Canada, and the value of cash and effects brought in by these amounted to \$10,629,263. On the whole, the facts brought out in the Report are of a satisfactory character.

A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER lately published in England gives some interesting facts in reference to British emigration and immigration. The main fact presented is that which shows the great decline in emigration which took place in 1884. This has also been accompanied by an increase of immigration. In 1881 the total number of emigrants of all nationalities from the United Kingdom was 392,514; in 1882, which showed a larger total than any one year before or since, the number was 413,288; in 1883 it was 397,157; in 1884 it fell to 303,901, a decline of nearly 24 per cent. 242,179 were of British nationality the rest being foreigners. The English numbered 147,660, the Irish 72,566, and the Scotch, 21,953. The number of immigrants was 123,466, an increase of 20,000 over the preceding year. Of the 303,901 emigrants, 203,519 went to the United States, 45,944 to Australia, 37,043 to British North America, 2,699 to the Cape of Good Hope, and 12,696 to other places. If we regard the sex of the emigrants, we find there were 181,555 males to 122,346 females. From Ireland there were more than half the adult males are supplied from the class of labourers, 71,752 of them being ranked as general labourers, and 9,411 as agricultural labourers. It has been ascertained that from 1848 to 1884, no less a sum than

£29,776,977 was remitted by emigrants in America to their friends at home. Of this sum, £1,574,750 was sent in 1884. This does not include sums sent from Australia, or the large amounts sent without official knowledge. Since 1815, it is estimated that the number of persons who have left the British Isles to settle abroad is 10,748,593. Of this number, 7,063,780 found a home in the United States, 1,802,629 in British North America, 1,483,187 in Australia, and the destination of the others is not stated. British North America it will be thus seen has so far only secured 10 per cent. of British emigration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARD TIMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Oh Dear I am so tired, and sick of that damn old story of "Hard Times." It is heard from all quarters and from all classes of people. Of course times are hard—no one disputes that. But the fact is there is one portion of the human race, I don't want to hear one word from, and the fortunate body in the Ontario farming community. In reality the farmers are quite independent. They are selling their grain, meats and dairy products at a fair price, in spite of all the talk about hard times when money is scarce. Still they have to do it or be voted slow and behind the times.

Not so with the merchants, who are obliged to keep in stock many articles of luxury and beauty, which are often a great loss on account of the public not buying much of the things when money is scarce. Still they have to do it or be voted slow and behind the times. I know there is quite an impression in town, that farmers' lives are dull, with too much work, with very little to enliven them; and, in short, that an average farmer's family are rather a dull set anyway. I once heard a gentleman say that he, while on a business tour, stopped over night at a farm-house, and he believed their thoughts did not go much higher than their cows' horns. He should have happened along at the same time as an apple tree peddler, book agent, patent-live man, &c., and he would have been apt to change his opinion. In fact, if the aforesaid unpretending inmates of the dull house had taken the trouble to talk about the thousand and one useful and beautiful objects that are to be met with on every well kept farm, he would, no doubt, have shown his ignorance by his inability to make intelligent replies. He could only feel at home in one little grove. Take him out in the broad field of general knowledge and he would be nowhere.

Then others, again, see no beauty but only a dollar and cent value in farms. Now, if any one cannot help admiring a field of corn under high culture (no starved crops for me), when the plants get as high as his hat, and the whole field is covered with a mass of tender, delicate green, softly rustling and gently swaying in the morning breeze, why be envious if they dew-drops glitter on their glossy surface, he must be blind indeed. But, to sum it all up, any one who loves old mother Nature, and studies her ways and wiles, and tries to govern himself accordingly must not only be happy, but he must and will be successful. She is a real mother, and rewards her children bountifully, and Oh! how tender and soothing she is to little, tired children.

Since Wiggins' storm has not destroyed us, we will hope that we can soon hear the birds, and get the poor little ones out under the old lady's care.

UNCLE ARCHIE.

THE SOUDAN.

A five hours battle was fought last Friday between British troops under Gen. Graham and the forces of Osman Digna. The British moved from camp at 6:15 a.m. The enemy were found well posted on a hill from which they were able to enfilade the British and the Marines and were subsequently charged by the Indian lancers in the bush. The Indian cavalry retired, closely followed by the British and the Marines, and they accordingly withdrew leaving the British masters of the position. The Arabs fought with great bravery and the British troops maintained great coolness. Over 600 Arabs were killed, the British losses in killed and wounded being 63.

On Saturday while detachments of English and Indian infantry were making a zereba about seven miles south of Suakin they were suddenly surprised by a rush of Arabs who had been concealed in the dillies. The English formed a square as quickly as possible, but the camels, mules and horses were driven back in confusion on the troops causing a stampede, and amid clouds of dust the Arabs penetrated the south and north of the square. Meanwhile the Marines and Berkshire regiment who were on the east and west sides of the square maintained a continuous fire, holding the enemy at bay, while a column of cavalry and the five from the guns at the Hasheeb zereba, the onslaught of Arabs, which at the outset, threatened a serious disaster to the British. The British losses were 218; twenty killed and 170 wounded. Nearly all the casualties were due to spear thrusts received in hand-to-hand encounters. Over one thousand Arabs were killed and wounded. Great numbers of horses, camels and mules were lost. The British troops acted with great steadiness and the Indian troops held their own gallantly.

The latest returns place the casualties in Suak's engagement, including the Indian troops and exclusive of the camp followers, at six officers and ninety four men killed and six officers and one hundred and thirty six men wounded. One officer and seventy men are reported missing.

The Guards and Marines, while advancing from the Hasheeb zereba, to-day to meet a convoy from Suakin, had several skirmishes with the rebels, during which 16 British were wounded and one killed.

Osman Digna has ordered the Arabs not to attack the British position in entrenched zerebas on the road to Tamai, but to intercept and destroy all all convoys of water and provisions on the way to the zerebas. It is believed Osman Digna is short of food, as the dead Arabs found upon the field were very much emaciated.

Two powerful native tribes have rebelled against the Mahdi at Suakin. The Guards and Marines sustained four rebel attacks. Many Arabs were killed. Several armed women were seen among the rebels. An escort to the convoy while returning to Suakin were not molested. The scarcity of camels will delay the advance on Tamai. The transport and commissariat branches of the British service alone lost 250 killed in Sunday's engagement.

In Dress Materials the BIG STORE has followed up their previous success of last season, and are now offering a large assortment of the latest productions of French and British manufacturers.

BIRTHS.

WAGER.—At Richmond, on the 21st inst., the wife of Solomon Wager, of a son.
WARNER.—At Deseronto, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. James Warren, of a son.
CLEAK.—At Maynooth, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. Jas. B. Cleak, of a daughter.
CANNIFF.—At Northport, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. Wellington Canniff, of a daughter.

KOTHEPACH.—At the Township of Sophiasburg, on the 26th inst., the wife of Mr. John Kothepach, of a son.

DEATHS.

SCHRYVER.—At Napames, on Thursday, March 19th, Mr. W. H. Schryver aged 24 years 10 months.
CUNNINGHAM.—In Sophiasburg Township, on the 23rd March, Annie, wife of Joseph Cunningham, J. P., aged 29 years.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by Geo. Joyce, opposite Deseronto, in Fredericaburgh.
Enquire at TRIBUNE OFFICE, or to J. W. Crawford, Demorestville.

J. W. CLEWORTH THOMPSON.
TEACHER OF MUSIC.

LESSONS GIVEN ON ORGAN AND PIANO.
Orders for Piano tuning left at the TRIBUNE Office promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH for the municipality of the Township of Tyendinaga, it was resolved that the Secretary assisted by the Chairman have a notice inserted in the local papers in said municipality, notifying the owners or occupiers of any and all property or premises in said municipality of Tyendinaga, that they must thoroughly cleanse all cellars and out-houses and remove or cause to be removed all filth and refuse from such property or premises at a date not later than the 15th day of April next ensuing.

Dated at Shannonville this 13th day of March 1885.
(Signed) A. B. RANDALL, A. McLEAREN, M.D.
Secretary. Chairman.

NOTICE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the owner or occupant of any premises in the Village of Deseronto is required to have all filth or refuse removed before the 15th day of April in accordance with the provisions of "The Public Health Act of 1884." Mr. Geo. GUNYAN, having been appointed Inspector, will examine all premises in the Village before the above date and any person failing to comply with the requirements of the Act will be prosecuted. Information as to the location of a dumping ground for rubbish &c., can be obtained from the inspector.

By Order

ROBT. N. IRVINE
2ms. Secretary.

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NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
SIMPLE
STRONG SWIFT
THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE THAT GIVES PERFECT SATISFACTION
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WE ARE NOW SELLING ALL OUR GOODS AT COST. 300 pieces Dress Goods from 10 cts. 500 pieces Print from 5 cts. 5 Bales Grey and White Cotton from 5 cts. 75 Pieces all wool Tweed from 45 cts. 50 pieces heavy Brown Duck and Cottonades from 15 cts. 10 pieces Table Linen from 25 cts. Colored Cotton Flannel from 15 cts. Scarlet Tabling from 40 cts. 10 pair White Twilled Blankets at cost. 25 pair Grey Blankets at cost. White and Colored Bed Spreads, worth \$1.75 for \$1.00. We are selling Mens colored Dress Shirts worth \$1.50 for 75 cts. Men's White Dress Shirts worth \$1.25 for 60 cts. 25 Pairs Lace Curtains worth \$1.75 for \$1.00. Curtain Nett at half price. 100 Pairs Corsets at a bargain, and thousands of other goods too numerous to mention that will be sold cheaper than any other House will sell them. We are determined to make this a clearing sale, so don't fail to call before purchasing elsewhere.

COME ALONG AND BRING YOUR CASH, AND SAVE FROM 40 to 50 PER CENT.

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CUSTOM TRADE ONLY.

NEW DEPARTURE

Commencing Feb. 2nd, 1885, the following editions of THE DAILY GLOBE will be mailed to subscribers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain:

DAILY GLOBE—Morning Edition	3 mos. \$1.75	6 mos. \$3.00	12 mos. \$7.00
DAILY GLOBE—12 o'clock	1.00	2.00	4.00
DAILY GLOBE—3	1.00	2.00	4.00
DAILY GLOBE—Saturday Morning Edition	35	65	1.25

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We want to increase our present large list of subscribers by ten thousand within the next 30 days. For this purpose make the above liberal and unprecedented offer.
In addition to the above liberal offer we make the following: ANYONE SENDING US 75 cents and 5 subscribers will receive an extra copy for two months free.
\$1.50 and 10 subscribers will receive an extra copy for one month free.
\$2.50 and 15 subscribers will receive a copy of Biography of the late George Brown.
\$3.00 and 20 subscribers will receive a copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year free.
\$4.00 and 30 subscribers will receive a copy of Saturday's DAILY GLOBE one year free.
\$7.50 and 40 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE four months free.
\$15.00 and 100 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE one year free.
subscribe now and secure profits of both Parliaments for only 15 cents.

THE GLOBE has special arrangements by which it possesses the sole right in Canada, such as **WILLIE COLLINS**, **Miss Braden**, **Justin McCarthy**, **E. L. Farjeon**, **Sarah Douchey**, **William Black**, **Mrs. Oliphant**, **Hugh Conway**, and others.

A story of extraordinary interest, entitled **WILLARD'S WEIRD**, by **Miss Braden**, is now running in THE DAILY and WEEKLY GLOBE, and will be continued till completed. It will be succeeded by a story from the powerful pen of **JUSTIN MCCARTHY**, and after the last named story is completed there will follow one from **E. L. FARJEON**, the famous novelist.

In addition to the regular continued story, there are always running in the 12 and 3 o'clock editions the DAILY and WEEKLY GLOBE one or more additional novels by authors of world-wide repute. In this manner readers get five or six complete novels each year.

AS AN AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER THE WEEKLY GLOBE IS UNRIVALLED.

SURGEON'S SERMON

(Revised by Surgeon's own hand, given every week in Saturday's DAILY GLOBE and in THE WEEKLY GLOBE, under special and exclusive arrangement for the Dominion of Canada. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, a layman, question, the most widely-read preacher in the world, and is always ready, practical and instructive.)

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Mantle Cloths, Sealettes, Ottoman Corals
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Black and Colored Velvets and Velveteens,
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FRESH GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

We buy all goods for Cash only. That means we are able to give our customers good value for their money. Give us a call and be convinced.

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BARDOLPH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The roads have not improved much during the past week.

We regret to learn that Mr. Joseph A. Seasmith is a very low with no hopes of recovery.

The revivals services held in Bethany Church have come to a close, after a great deal of good being done.

We are pleased to learn of the recovery of Mrs. L. Hicks, who is able to attend to her work again.

Miss Mary Joyce, of May Bay, is still lingering along. A lot of writing cannot tell how long she may live.

MELROSE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

A Rifle Association has been formed, with Capt. Anderson as President. The practice, matches, etc., will be one of the amusements during the coming summer.

The Reformers of East Hastings held a meeting at Ward's Hotel on the 19th inst. for the transaction of business best known to themselves.

The Scott Act is one of the chief topics of conversation at present. The petitions have just been circulated.

Mr. Geo. Lazier, from near Pictou, is visiting some of his numerous friends in this vicinity.

Elder Hawkins, assisted by his band of Jubilee Singers, gave a Concert in the Methodist Church on the 17th inst.

NAPANEE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Oddfellows of Napanee have organized a Rebekah Degree Lodge; there are about thirty charter members.

We regret to learn of the death of Miss Ida McKim, of Selby. She was a kind and generous young lady and will be greatly missed from society.

Peter Hicks, in the employ of W. Coxall, met with an accident on Friday, in which he had one of his fingers cut to the bone.

It will be some time before he will have the full use of his hand again.

Mrs. Schryver has our deepest sympathy in the loss of her son William.

We extend our deepest sympathy to Mr. McKim, of Selby, in the loss of his other daughter, the cold hand of death bereaving him of this charming young lady within the last month.

DEMORESTVILLE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mr. Nelson, daughter of J. A. Coolidge, has returned to her home in Murray, after spending a few days visiting friends in this vicinity.

J. A. Coolidge, Esq., who cut his foot about two months ago has been confined to his house ever since. His nurse, from the care of Dr. Cryn, who thinks he will soon be out of danger.

Cold, cold, colder, who ever heard tell of such a winter. We have heard of colds lingering in the lap of spring, but I am afraid it will linger in the lap of summer.

We long to see sap weather, so that we may get a lick of wind from the bush. I have heard talk of the Presbyterians having another entertainment here by the Pictou Amateurs. We sincerely hope if the Pictou friends come, they will not be followed by the crowd of roughs who followed them to Napanee, as reported in The Tribune some time ago.

Mrs. Joseph Cunningham of Big Lake has passed to her long home after a long & painful illness.

Mrs. Phoebe Allison went to split some kindling wood; the axe she was using came in contact with the clothesline and the consequence was a deep gash in her head. Dr. Cryn was summoned and had to administer chloroform, sew up the dress the wound, which was very painful.

READ.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

A most successful entertainment was given on the evening of Sat. Patriotic Day by the Literary Association. The chair was occupied by Mr. Denis Hanley and an excellent programme consisting of music, readings and recitations, was gone through with.

An address on "the way we honor St. Patrick and the Irish race," was delivered by Mr. Sargent. The musical portion was presided over by Mr. Sargent. The evening was a great favorite in our social circles. There was a large audience present the hall being crowded.

We regret to announce that Mr. Lally, License Inspector for this riding, is about moving to Belleville. Mr. Lally is an old resident in this neighborhood and will be much missed.

Mr. Keyes, of Belleville, held a most successful sale of Mr. Lally's horses, cattle and farm implements on Friday last when good prices were realized.

Last Thursday, Mr. J. Kennedy of the 9th con., was in Belleville when his team ran away down Front St. and collided with a wagon coming in the opposite direction. The tongue of the wagon struck Kennedy's mare in the forehead and killed her on the spot. The mare was valuable animal.

Mr. John Cullen of the 5th con., has sold a team of horses to the Americans. Price \$325.

Last week the weather continued very cold, and on Friday and Saturday the wind was so high that the side roads are so drifted that many of them are impassable. The mail carrier from Shannonville on Saturday found it very difficult to reach this and on his return his cutter broke and he was obliged to carry the mail. The weather still continues cold and March appears to go out like a lion having come in as a lamb according to the old proverb.

Mr. James Walsh is at present in Minnesota.

The cold has been so intense this winter that the frost has rendered many callous. One man lost 250 bush. of potatoes.

SHANNONVILLE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Mrs. Stephen Lake has returned home after a prolonged visit to her children and friends in the east.

Mr. Wm. Emmons, son of Mr. Thos. Emmons, has returned from Michigan, after a visit of over three months. Willie looks hale and hearty after his western trip, but none the less pleased to return and settle in his old Canadian home.

Mrs. Cunningham, of Big Lake, sister of Mr. Miller, merchant of this place, died

on Monday morning last, aged 29, deeply lamented. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn their loss. Her remains will be taken to-day to the family burying ground in the Pictou Cemetery.

Flora Elliott, a young woman of bad reputation, was arrested here at the instance of Mr. L. Brown, one of the township Councilors, for street brawling and disorderly conduct. She is well known in the Belleville Police Court, and at her trial received six months in the Toronto Mercer Reformatory. The prompt action of Mr. Brown as one of the township councilors is highly commendable, and was in the interest of public morality and social order.

Thos. Lawless, Esq., G.W.C. Editor of the Napanee Standard, paid an official visit on Friday evening to the Life Boat Temple, I.O.G.T. Mr. Lawless, who is chiefly for instruction in the unwritten work of the order, and was highly appreciated by the members present. The Temple is receiving accessions to its members every week, and has the elements of stability and growth.

Elder Hawkins, the celebrated colored orator, preached on Sabbath the 15th at Melrose in the morning, and in Shannonville in the afternoon. Owing to the terrible storm that raged that day the morning congregation was not large, but at night the church was crowded to the doors, and the people were greatly edified by the earnest ministrations of this gifted son of Ham. During the week following the Elder and his band of Jubilee Singers gave five concerts at different points on the circuit, and those who heard them were fully entranced with their fervent and pathetic rendering of the old favorite plantation melodies. Should they ever return to us, they would be greeted with large and enthusiastic audiences. The one mistake in the week's programme was, that the invitation to Deseronto ought to have been accepted instead of the Shannonville night.

A Sabbath School Entertainment, under the management of J. C. Lazier, was given in the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday night.

A Sabbath School Entertainment, under the management of J. C. Lazier, was given in the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday night.

It was a very general satisfaction. It was eminently deserving of a crowded house.

All kinds of Frames and Mats in Stock or made "Neat and Cheap" to order, at SMITH'S BLOCK.

Window Shades mounted on Hartshorn's self acting shade rollers, for sale at the BIG STORE.

DISTRICT.

Trenton will have a 50x100 skating rink. Disorderly scenes are reported at the Salvation Army barracks, Kingston.

Napanee has raised \$700 for the fire-men's demonstration on June 18th.

Col. Wylie, founder of the Brockville Recorder, has celebrated his 74th birthday.

A Court of Canadian Forestry has been established at Harrowsmith.

Rev. M. J. Bates, of Varkor, who suffers from rheumatism, has gone south for the benefit of his health.

An effort is to be made to stock the St. Lawrence river with pike by the artificial hatching of eggs.

Lennox county voters \$400 towards a telegraph cable from Amherst Island to Milhaven.

The hop growers of Prince Edward are agitated over the progress of the Scott Act in Ontario.

Rev. I. J. Christie, of Bear Brook, has accepted the Anglican mission of Wolfe Island.

The Kingston & Pembroke and N. T. & Q. old railway have been greatly blocked with snow during the past week or two.

The passenger coach of the Central Ontario railway was recently almost destroyed by fire at Cochrill.

A handsome new Methodist Church costing \$3,200 was dedicated recently at Colville's appointment, West Huntington.

Hugh Fleming, of Stella, was fined \$30 and costs for selling liquor at the recent municipal election in Amherst Island.

A Belleville law firm intends opening a branch office in Madoc. Unhappy Madoc! The same village wishes a branch bank.

The township of Lansdowne has been notified a \$2,000 fine, for injuries caused by a defective bridge. Ernestown pays \$700 for the same reason.

Mr. Robert McKinnon, of Marmora, who is working at Black Creek drew 115 logs at one load. The logs averaged 13 1/2 feet long and nine inches in diameter.

The large four story factory occupied by Cowan's wringer works and Atkinson and Co. has been destroyed by fire. The contents and also a frame house adjoining were completely destroyed by fire at Gananoque last Sunday morning. Loss \$15,000.

An accomplished young woman, who lived in a village not far from Kingston, has died of grief because her parents objected to her marriage with a young man who they thought was a worthless fellow. The particulars are very sad.

Benj. Forsyth, aged 16, of Freeport, Ohio apparently died last week, but when the coffin was opened at the grave moisture was noticed on the glass. The body was removed and the boy restored to consciousness.

A SENSATION has been created in Belleville by the announcement that James Ross, one of the city tax collectors, was short in his cash on the 1st of last month. Ross has been ill and the deputy collector issued distress warrants against persons who were on the book when it was found that a large number of these held Ross's receipts. Some allege that they also paid him more than they were assessed as they took his word for it. It is supposed he is \$10,000 behind.

CASH SHOULD be exercised in taking in money, as raised bills are in circulation. We were shown one this morning where a one dollar bill had been raised to a two.

The means adopted is by tearing the figure 2 off the corners of two dollar bills and pasting them over the corners of one dollar bills. Looking simply at the figure, a person is liable not to notice the printed amount, being thus deceived.—Belleville Intelligence.

If you are suffering from a sense of extreme weakness, or try a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will cost but one dollar, and do you incalculable good. It will do away with the tired feeling, and give you new life and energy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Senator Simpson, of Bowmanville, is dead.

Joe Goss, the well known pugilist, died in Boston on Monday.

Quebec has a deficit of \$230,000 and as some state of \$80,000.

A lion tamer was torn to pieces by a lion at a circus in Vienna on Saturday.

Next Monday is the day fixed for the hearing of the celebrated conspiracy case.

The election in West Northumberland will take place April 7th.

There were five executions by hanging in the United States last Saturday.

The second reading of the Ontario Franchise Bill was carried by a unanimous vote.

Sheik Salabattha has collected 6,000 men, mostly Abyssinians, to oppose the Mahdi.

The Emperor William's birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm last Sunday.

A silly debate is in progress in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly on a resolution for the repeal of confederation.

A regular coup d'etat has been discovered in Spain and several arrests have been made.

The Texas House of Representatives will submit a constitutional amendment providing for prohibition.

The Emperor William was confined to his bed for a few days being exhausted by the recent receptions on the occasion of his birthday.

Barrios has invaded San Salvador with an army of 6,000 men. This will probably provoke hostilities with Mexico and the United States.

Archbishop Lynch, who has been ill at St. Hyacinthe, has so far recovered as to be able to return home to Toronto.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach will succeed Sir Stafford Northcote as leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh met with a hearty reception at Berlin.

The state capital at Trenton, N. J., was almost completely destroyed by fire last Saturday.

The Berlin testimonial committee has decided to purchase the Schonhausen estate and present it to Bismarck on his 71st birthday.

Heavy frost is reported at many points along the Mississippi and early fruit and vegetables, have been destroyed in many places.

Lord Dufferin, viceroy of India, has departed for Rawalindia to attend a conference with the Amir of Afghanistan concerning the frontier dispute.

Dublin medical students have stolen the Mansion House flag, because of the recent threat of the Lord Mayor to lower it during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland.

A messenger from Khartoum states that Gordon killed three rebels before he was speared. The Mahdi appropriated to his own use the little treasure found in Khartoum.

The Dublin Orange Lodge has decided to present to special address to the Prince of Wales, but to loyally support the citizens in welcoming the Prince.

Armour & Co., of Chicago, have received an order for 5,000,000 cans of meat for the British army in Egypt; 70,000 cattle will be required to fill the contract.

The Governor of Massachusetts has signed a bill providing that no liquor shall be sold, except by license, to persons registered guests, between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m.

The largest locomotive ever built has been finished by the Baldwin Co., Philadelphia. It will be sent to Brazil and weighs 24,000 pounds.

Cloc Randolph, colored, of Orangeburg, S. C., put her four children to bed, locked the house and went to a religious meeting. During her absence the house was burned and the children perished.

The excitement over the prospect of war with Russia still continues. Every preparation has been made by England and vast supplies of war stores are being forwarded to the Afghan frontier. The British fleet is in readiness to sail at any moment. An alliance with Turkey by which the troops in Sudan may be sent to India and their places taken by the Turks.

The force to be sent to Quetta consists of three divisions and 11,000 reserves. Two hundred will be added to every infantry regiment in India, and one squadron to every cavalry regiment. Ivet, a Russian military organ, says that England is ready to give Pankleif, Tashkent, and Bakh to Russia, but wishes to keep Herat at any price in order to make the road from the Caspian Sea to India.

There are 30,000 men in India ready for service at any moment. The military authorities are confident of their ability to repulse an attack on Herat without assistance from England, but they consider that England might send enough troops to end forever the Russian menace. It is intended to send 25,000 men to Pishin, where the weather is cool. Gen. Roberts will have command, and the duke of Connaught and General MacPherson will act as divisional generals. There is great enthusiasm among the Sikhs, and recruits are coming forward by hundreds. It is believed that England will send 15,000 men as a permanent increase to the Indian army.

A Mexican at Nuevo Laredo, becoming jealous of his mistress, a Mexican girl, aged 18, locked the door, divested her of her clothing, and tied her severely to the wall. He then deliberately cut strips of flesh from various parts of her body, and under a threat of cutting her heart out, compelled the girl to let him eat her flesh. Her frantic screams brought assistance, as her tormenter had cut the end of her tongue. He was jailed. The girl died of her wounds. Certain horrible details are suppressed.

This morning at the same place, a Mexican, dissatisfied with the breakfast his wife had served, fractured her skull with a club. A Mexican 70 years old interfered, when the enraged husband also fractured his skull. Both victims will probably be lynched.

DE LONG & CO., 3a

Deseronto, Feb. 1885.

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There you go again!

After all those new and good resolutions formed at the New Year, you've forgot all about that little bill you owe

Mc R A E

Who is now selling all goods in his lines, to suit the weather and the times. Why not invest in a good Coal Stove now, and secure the discount. A few of those famous patterns left. "Don't neglect that little bill, please." We want the money, and would like to see you on a clean leaf once more.

h.-ns-10m.

Cheap Groceries !!

Cheap Groceries !!

AT THE—

INDIAN STORE

Just arrived a fresh lot of Groceries which we are selling at the following very low prices.

14 lbs. Granulated Sugar \$1.00.

17 lbs. Very Bright Sugar \$1.00.

18 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.

21 lbs. Bright Sugar \$1.00.

17 lbs. Good Sugar \$1.00.

Other lines will be found equally as cheap.

Don't fail to give us a call and be convinced that you can save 25 cents on the dollar by buying your goods at the

INDIAN STORE.

WATSON KIRK.

THE BIG STORE.

Is showing a splendid selection of Black and Colored Velveteens, Black Fur Trimmings, Black Fur Capes, Ladies Astrachan Jackets, S.S.S. Caps and Muffs, Mink and Persian Lamb Caps and Muffs. These goods are of the best quality, and are being sold at the lowest possible price.

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN WOOLENS. The Largest assortment and best value that has ever been submitted to the residents of this section.

BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Our stock in this department is more varied than ever before, we keep adding every new feature in the trade. Our steadily increasing sales, and the many expressions of satisfaction from our Customers, convince us that we are right in buying only the best goods in the market. We would direct special attention to our American Rubbers and Overshoes for Men, Women and Children. Having taken advantage of a break in the American Market, we are in a position to sell these Goods at as low price as you will pay for inferior goods elsewhere.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Is booming as usual; being direct Importers of English and Scotch Tweeds, Worsted, and Trouserings, we can make Clothing to order as cheap as they can be bought in Canada. Mr. Stoddart, being still in charge of this Department, is a sufficient guarantee of a good fit.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the most seasonable Goods. Many lines in this Department are being sold at close wholesale prices.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, in fact THE BIG STORE is headquarters for everything you want. It would be impossible to enumerate, without monopolizing the columns of "The Tribune."

All kinds of PRODUCE, POULTRY, MITTS and SOCKS, taken in exchange for Goods.

We respectfully solicit your patronage,

THE BIG STORE.

A. A. RICHARDSON.

Main street, Deseronto

